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JPRS-CPS-87-005

2 FEBRUARY 1987

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

19981208 136

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2 FEBRUARY 1987

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR REPEATS CALL FOR ASIAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW190144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union wants to see an Asian conference convened to seek solutions to the issues of the region, a Soviet official said today.

Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said at an international scientific symposium that the Asia and Pacific region is one of the most uneasy areas in the world and a hotbed of regional and international conflict.

Titarenko said that the region is becoming militarized at a dangerous speed, although it is not more heavily militarized than Europe.

Titarenko said the Soviet Union's guiding principles for security issues in Asia and the Pacific are in keeping with its desire to create a peaceful environment for Soviet socialist construction.

Titarenko repeated the Soviet call for an Asian conference on the eve of a visit to India by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who first made the proposal in a speech greeting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Moscow in May, 1985.

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CSO: 4000/055

## GORBACHEV PLACES 'GREAT HOPES' ON INDIA VISIT

OW210222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 21 Nov 86

["News analysis: Gorbachev's Visit to Promote Soviet-Indian Relations (by Shen Yiming)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is going to India next Tuesday for a 3-day official visit aimed at consolidating Moscow's ties with new Delhi.

The visit, the first by Gorbachev to an Asian country since he took the top post in the Kremlin in March last year, is seen here as an important move to implement his new Asian policy.

Gorbachev announced his new Asian policy last July when he declared during his tour of the Soviet Far Eastern City of Vladivostok that his country would further cooperate with India and improve relations with China, Japan, Southeast Asian nations and Australia and New Zealand.

It is understandable that Gorbachev has chosen India as the first country to visit in Asia as the two countries have maintained a good relationship in the past 3 decades, especially after they signed a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in August 1971.

In the international arena, India supports Soviet disarmament proposals including the one for preventing the United States from developing the strategic defense initiative known as the "star wars" program.

As a member of "the group of six," which also includes Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania, for a total nuclear testing ban, India appreciates Moscow's unilateral nuclear test moratorium put into effect in August last year.

India is also one of the few countries which back the Soviet proposal for convening an "all-Asia forum," similar to the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

However, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stated that his country will "keep friendly relations with all countries," particularly the United States

and other Western countries, although it attaches great importance to cooperation with Moscow.

Gandhi went to Washington shortly after he visited Moscow last year. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have visited New Delhi this year. The U.S. administration has also agreed to transfer advanced technology and provide up-to-date weapons to India, and Moscow understandably is a little worried about the U.S. approach to India.

On the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, India's position sharply differs from Moscow's. It maintains that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and that the Soviet Union should stop its interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

Observers here believe that Gorbachev will explain to Indian leaders Soviet positions toward the current international situation, especially toward the Asian and Pacific region. He is also expected to seek further support from New Delhi.

The Soviet leader's visit is also intended to increase economic ties between the two countries.

The Soviet Union is India's second largest trading partner after the United States. Bilateral trade amounted to \$3.68 billion last year and is expected to rise considerably in the next 5 years.

The two countries have recently reached a long-term agreement on industrial cooperation, under which the two countries will establish 60 joint ventures in India and 30 such enterprises in the Soviet Union. They will also build 25 joint ventures in third countries.

It is said that in New Delhi Gorbachev will sign a long-term agreement on economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The accord will certainly push the Soviet-Indian economic cooperation to a new high.

The Soviet Union is also India's chief arms supplier and provides to it advanced weapons including Mig-29 fighter planes and T-72 tanks. Since the United States is also willing to sell advanced weaponry to India, the Soviet Union is considering increasing its military supply to that country. According to the Indian press, the Soviet Union will soon provide India with six "kilo" submarines.

Gorbachev has placed great hopes on his upcoming visit to India. He expects the Indian leadership to continue its present friendly policy toward the Soviet Union and not change the policy under any foreign pressure. He hopes that his first visit will lead to further growth of Soviet-Indian relations.

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CSO: 4000/055

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GORBACHEV-GANDHI TALKS SHOW 'CLOSE STANDPOINT'

OW050826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--The Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party said that the summit talks between its general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have demonstrated the close standpoint shared by the two nations on international affairs.

Following today's session, the Political Bureau stated that Gorbachev's trip to India has brought cooperation in bilateral relations and world affairs between the two countries into a new era, according to the Soviet official news agency TASS.

The Political Bureau said the new Delhi declaration issued during Gorbachev's visit has the interests of people all over the world at heart, in their search for peace.

Gorbachev and Gandhi expressed their concern for a healthy political climate in Asia and other parts of the globe, the Political Bureau said.

The heads of state also stressed the responsibilities of party and government officials in strengthening discipline within the party and enhancing labor security, TASS said.

The declaration signed on 27 November by Gandhi and Gorbachev called for holding an international convention on banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and building "a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world."

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CSO: 4000/055



## XINHUA ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

OW102006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 10 Jan 87

[News analysis by XINHUA reporter Tang Tianri: "Soviet Foreign Minister's Trip to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary Dobrynin of the CPSU Central Committee visited Afghanistan 5-7 January. They talked with leaders of the Kabul regime including Najibullah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This is the first "work visit" by high-ranking Soviet officials to this war-ridden country since the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan in 1979.

People have noticed that on 1 January--several days prior to the Soviet foreign ministers' arrival in Afghanistan--Najibullah announced a "cease-fire" proposal, saying that government troops would unilaterally cease firing at Afghan guerrillas from 15 January. He called for the establishment of a "national coalition government" and upheld "national reconciliation." International opinion believes Najibullah's proposal and appeal were made after he visited Moscow in mid-December last year and talked with Soviet leader Gorbachev. This proposal constitutes a new "peace offensive" launched by the Soviet Union after the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan last year. A communique published by TASS on 7 January stated that the purpose of this visit to Afghanistan by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was to "develop the agreement on the principle reached at the Moscow meeting between Gorbachev and Najibullah," and so "the two sides discussed realistic questions on Soviet-Afghan relations at this stage of Afghan national reconciliation."

Everyone knows that the biggest "actual problem" in achieving national reconciliation in Afghanistan right now is the continuous aggression and occupation of Afghanistan by more than 100,000 Soviet troops. The Afghanistan war, continuing for more than 7 years, is a war of aggression launched by the Soviet troops and a war against aggression launched by the Afghan people. It is not a civil war. However, the "cease-fire" proposal designed by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime and announced by Najibullah mentioned only unilateral ceasefire by the government troops. It mentioned nothing about the more than 100,000 Soviet troops stopping

their aggression and their immediate and complete withdrawal from Afghanistan. What real significance can this so-called "ceasefire" have other than to cover up the essential nature of aggression and counteraggression of the Afghan war.

The key to a political solution to the Afghan issue is for the Soviet Union to stop its aggression and completely withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on the one hand agreed to negotiate with the UN secretary general as soon as possible to set "a timetable to pull out the Soviet troops," while on the other hand, he once again pointed out: "People are wrong to say that a political settlement depends entirely on the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan." He also said: "A political settlement depends in the first place on an end to outside interference and the assurance that such interference will not resume." Najibullah also said: The Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan only after the "national coalition government" has been set up and the "outside interference" has stopped. In reality, this is tantamount to saying that the Soviet Union has no intention of withdrawing all its troops from Afghanistan because it is none other than the Soviet Union itself that has sent its troops to intervene militarily in Afghanistan. If the Soviet Union refuses to stop this intervention, how can others do this on its behalf?

This is precisely the reason that although Shevardnadze has said repeatedly the Soviet Union most sincerely wishes "Afghanistan's national conciliation every success" and that "the cease-fire proposal is lofty and far-sighted," he has failed to win any support or draw any response from the Afghan guerrillas and the international community. Since its announcement, the "cease-fire" proposal has been opposed and rejected by the Afghan resistance forces. A person in the resistance forces said: "If the Russians really want a ceasefire in Afghanistan, there is only one way out--a complete withdrawal of all their troops." He pointed out: If the Soviet Union refuses to pull out all of its troops, the Afghan guerrilla troops will not cease fighting even for a minute. A Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The "cease-fire" proposal must be linked with the "immediate unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops." Otherwise, it will be unacceptable. A U.S. State Department spokesman said on 7 January: To set a timetable for the Soviet Union to promptly withdraw its 115,000 troops from Afghanistan is an issue central to the settlement of the Afghan question. The United States will judge Soviet sincerity by its action, not words.

The various signs from the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Afghanistan show that right now the Soviet Union is faced with an insurmountable strategic contradiction in the settlement of the Afghan issue. In order to quicken its pace in developing its strategy and contend with the United States for predominance in overall national strength, the Soviet Union would like to extricate itself from Afghanistan and shed this heavy burden. However, in order to execute its strategy to advance southward

and contend with the United States for strategic predominance in that area, it needs to maintain and consolidate places like Afghanistan which it has already seized. Therefore, it is unwilling to promptly and unconditionally withdraw all of its troops. How the Soviet Union resolves this strategic contradiction and extricate itself from its dilemma on the Afghan question is a noteworthy question.

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## USSR SEEKS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

## 'Subjectivism, Arbitrariness' Cited

OW290220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is again making efforts to improve its long-strained relations with Albania, saying that ideological differences should not influence states relations.

Commemorating the 42nd anniversary of the Albanian victory over Nazi Germany, an article in the latest issue of the Soviet official magazine, NEW TIMES, describes the Soviet Union's strained relations with Albania as the result of "subjectivism" and "arbitrariness" in handling many ideological and international issues.

The two countries broke off diplomatic ties in December of 1961 over serious ideological disputes. NEW TIMES stresses that neither side has benefitted from the rupture.

The article is the latest move on the part of the Soviet Union to try to normalize relations with Albania, the smallest socialist country in Europe.

However, Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Party, said at the recently closed ninth party congress that his country will continue its struggles against "U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism," though it wishes to improve relations with other countries.

## First Public Acknowledgment of Error

OW301058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Moscow admits that subjectivism and voluntarism played a part in its handling of relations with Albania during the 1960s, the Soviet official newspaper PRAVDA said Saturday.

PRAVDA said in a commentary that the Soviet Union was acting subjectively in disapproving the ideological differences espoused by the Albanian Labor Party.

It is regrettable that such ideological differences were allowed to influence their state relations and led to the break of their diplomatic ties, the commentary said.

It went on to say that a quarter of century later, subjectivism and voluntarism are condemned in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet Communist Party respects the independence of other communist parties and the equality of nations, it said.

In philosophic vocabulary, subjectivism and voluntarism refer to a doctrine that over-emphasizes the influence of man's will and imaginative power, rather than the objective factors, over his action.

The PRAVDA commentary, which coincided with the 42nd anniversary of Albania's liberation, called for the restoration of bilateral relations. Obstacles in this direction should be removed and channels be explored to materialize such restoration, PRAVDA said.

Albania severed relations with Moscow in 1961 following an ideological dispute and broke from the Warsaw Pact in 1968 in protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Observers here said that the commentary is the first public acknowledgement of error by Moscow in its relations with Albania, which indicates Moscow's eagerness to restore relations with that country.

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CSO: 4000/055

SOVIET SCHOLAR ON SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW200846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (XINHUA)---Today's China is more capable now than at any time in the last 25 years of being a constructive and independent force for safeguarding peace in Asia and the Pacific, a Soviet scholar said today.

Speaking in Moscow at a scientific symposium on the Far East, N.G. Yakovlev, Doctor of History, expressed the hope for improved Soviet-China relations.

"Although there remain various problems and difficulties in relations between the two countries, as well as the difference in their foreign policy stands, still there is every reason to state that the trend towards the development and improvement of Soviet-China relations will become even more effective in the future," Yakovlev said.

However, he added that normalization of relations should not be achieved at the expense of either China's or the Soviet Union's relations with third countries.

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CSO: 4000/055

AFGHAN RESISTANCE REPRESENTATION AT IOC SUPPORTED

OW061817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--A senior Malaysian official said in Kuala Lumpur today that Malaysia will support any effort to give the Afghan resistance some sort of representation at a meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) scheduled in Kuwait late this month.

According to an OANA-BERNAMA report, Abdul Kadir, deputy foreign minister of Malaysia, made the statement to reporters after meeting with Janbaz Sarfaz, vice-president of Afghan Mujahideen Political Committee, who briefed him on the latest developments in Afghanistan.

Abdul Kadir said the Afghan resistance forces were more united now under an organization called Alliance for the Afghan Mujahideen.

The Afghan resistance forces, or the Mujahideen, have been fighting against the Soviet invasion of their country since the end of 1979.

Abdul Kadir quoted Janbaz as saying that the Kabul regime's call for a ceasefire was "purely for propaganda" and the regime "will collapse in a few days if the Soviet troops are pulled out."

The Afghan experience had inspired Third World countries, including Malaysia, and made them realize that any aggressor country could not easily subjugate another country if the latter possessed the will and fighting spirit, Abdul Kadir said.

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CSO: 4000/063

## AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADERS REACT TO CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

## Resistance Official Rejects Cease-fire

OWO81947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--An Afghan Mujahidin (holy-war fighter) leader, who is visiting Malaysia, today urged countries supporting the Mujahidin not to be deceived by declarations on a ceasefire by the Kabul regime and the Soviet Union, according to an OANA-BERNAMA report from Kuala Lumpur.

Afghan Mujahidin Political Committee Vice-President Janbaz Sarfaz told a press conference in Kuala Lumpur that the unilateral ceasefire announced by Kabul regime leader Najibullah was "pure propaganda." The ceasefire is to begin on 19 January.

"This is particularly in view of the summit of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) being around the corner and we are trying to get official recognition for representation in the OIC," Janbaz said.

The OIC will begin meeting on 21 January, with the summit proper on 26 January.

"We are better united now and we don't see any reason why that vacant seat (for Afghanistan) is not to be given to the Mujahidin," Janbaz said.

He added that except for three or four countries, the rest of the OIC member countries had been supportive of the Mujahidin.

The Afghan Mujahidin, who have been resisting the Soviets and the forces of the Kabul regime since the Soviet invasion on 29 December 1979, have appealed to the United Nations, the OIC and other world organizations to grant them official recognition, the report said.

Janbaz, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur on 24 December, will leave for Peshawar, Pakistan, tonight.



## Rebel Representative Vows Continuing Fight

OW061816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Canberra, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The fight against Soviet troops in Afghanistan would continue despite a ceasefire offer from the Soviet-backed Kabul authorities, said an Afghan representative here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Clubghairat Baheer, representative of the Southeast Asia and Pacific branch of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen (holy war fighters), said the offer had been made by the Kabul regime in an attempt to undermine world support for the resistance forces.

He said "we are committed to the liberation of Afghanistan and the establishment of a nonaligned Islamic government." "Only the withdrawal of all Soviet troops and the overthrow of the puppet regime would bring an end to the 7-year conflict," he added.

Since the Soviet invasion of this Muslim country on 27 December 1979, over one million Afghan civilians have been killed and more than four million forced to take refuge on foreign lands.

Baheer said he had asked the Australian Government to give shelter, cash grants and scholarships to Afghan refugees.

## Rebel Spokesman on Cease-Fire Decision

OW071307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--An Afghan guerrilla spokesman has described head of the Kabul regime Najibullah's ceasefire decision coming into effect on 15 January as a farce and insincere.

In an interview here last night, Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi [spelling as received], spokesman of the seven-party Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen (holy-war fighters), said "we do not recognize the legitimacy of the Kabul regime and negotiations with Najibullah are impossible."

He said the Kabul regime is not involved in the issue. "He is not our opponent and just a puppet which was propped up by the Soviet Union," Mohammadi said.

The unilateral ceasefire, he noted, cannot be carried out since over 200,000 Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan.

The move of ceasefire is designed to deceive world opinion and distract it from the struggle of the Afghan Mujahideen, said the spokesman.

He stated that national reconciliation sought by the Kabul ruler has no meaning as the whole nation, barring a "handful of individuals," is opposed to the regime.

Mohammadi said "if we agree to end hostilities and accept the idea of coalition government, it will contradict our past struggle and the resolutions passed by the international forums condemning the Soviet invasion."

The Soviet-Kabul troops suffered severe defeats at the hands of the Mujahideen in the preceding year, he claimed.

Mohammadi said political settlement of the Afghan issue is possible only if the Soviet Union talks directly with the Afghan resistance forces in the presence of Pakistan and Iran.

#### Guerrilla Leader Urges Interim Government

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrilla leader Gulbudin Hikmatyar has proposed formation of an interim government in Afghanistan enjoying support of all the resistance forces.

Gulbudin made the proposal at a meeting yesterday attended by 40,000 Afghan refugees in Peshawar, Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan.

He said that the interim government should be responsible for paving the way for free and fair elections to establish an elected government in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla leader rejected the proposal of forming a government of national reconciliation and described it as unworthy of consideration. He disclosed that the idea of a coalition government was first broached by the Soviet Union.

Gulbudin also turned down the ceasefire offer made by head of the Kabul regime Najibullah and reiterated that the resistance forces will continue their armed struggle till victory.

He questioned the Kabul regime: If Najibullah was sincere he should ask the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan. He maintained that the war had been imposed on the Afghans and they have paid a heavy price to protect their freedom. The Afghans will not let their sacrifices go to waste, he declared.

Gulbudin said that complete peace could only return to Afghanistan if the Soviet troops were pulled out.

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CSO: 4000/063

## BRIEFS

AFGHAN REFUGEES TO PAKISTAN--Islamabad, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--Over 30,000 Afghan refugees have crossed over into Pakistan during the past 4 months and more are pouring in at an average of 8,000 to 9,000 a month. This was disclosed by Faheemullah Khattak, commissioner for the Afghan refugees, in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP), yesterday. Khattak said that the majority of these refugees have come from northern Afghanistan, taking a longer route via Kabul to avoid the risk of being caught in cross-firing between Soviet-Kabul troops and Afghan resistance forces. He said that the refugees were arriving in great numbers due to intensity of war and the failure of agriculture. The new arrivals, the commissioner said, were waiting to be shifted to the Mianwali District of Pakistan's Punjab Province. More than 3 million Afghans have taken refuge in Pakistan since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 10 Jan 87] /9604

CSO: 4000/063

BRIEFS

RECEPTION HONORS YUGOSLAVIA NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here today to mark the National Day of Yugoslavia. In his toast, Zhang Wenjin, president of the association, spoke highly of the achievements made by Yugoslavia in socialist construction during the past 40-odd years, and wished the friendship between the two countries would be further enhanced. Beijing artists presented Yugoslav and Chinese songs at the reception. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 27 Nov 86 OW] /7358

CSO: 4000/055

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO, OTHER TOP PRC LEADERS MOURN HONG KONG ENTREPRENEUR

Xi Zhongxun, Yan Mingtu Pay Respects

OW048611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Mr Wong Kwan-cheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Consultative Committee for Drafting Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, honorary chairman of Hong Kong's Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and noted patriot, died of illness in Beijing on 3 December 1986 at the age of 80.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, sent personnel to visit Mr Wong in hospital on many occasions when he was critically ill. Other people who visited Mr Wong in the hospital, include Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Mingfu, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhou Shaozheng, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; Xu Jiatao, director of XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong Branch; Fei Yimin and Ma Wanqi, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC National Committee; and responsible persons of the State Education Commission, the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and the Bank of China.

Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li Among Mourners

OW101734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese leaders Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li went to the Beijing hospital this afternoon with more than 500 people to pay their last respects to Wong Kwan-cheng, a noted Hong Kong personality who died of illness a week ago at the age of 80.

Wong Kwan-cheng, a celebrated businessman and entrepreneur, contributed a great deal of his energy and money to the construction in the Chinese mainland, according to an official from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Wong was a Standing Committee member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the Executive Committee vice chairman of the Consultative Committee for the

Basic Law of the Projected Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and honorary chairman of Hong Kong's Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Born in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, he started his business life in his hometown.

Wong moved to Hong Kong in 1947 and expanded his business dealings into finance, real estate, home construction, and other types of trade.

Wong won fame for his energetic life style and generous efforts to develop the country.

He made many good suggestions for resolving the Hong Kong issue leading to a peaceful reunification of the country. Before his death in Beijing, he also hoped business people in Taiwan would contribute to early reunification of the country.

He once donated a plane to China during the war against U.S. aggression and aid Korea (1950-1953). [sentence as received]

Another of his contributions was the investment of 100 million U.S. dollars for the establishment of the Wong Kwan-cheng education foundation in 1985, which is designed to improve the academic level of the country.

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CSO: 4000/059

OFFICIAL STRESSES 3 POINTS IN TRANSFORMING CADRES

HK111423 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 371, 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Article from 27 November ZUZHI RENSHI XINXI BAO [ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION JOURNAL] excerpted by Yu Zhengyong [7625 2973 3144]: "Cao Zhi Recently Pointed Out That There Are Three Things To Watch Out for in Implementing the Principle of 'Four Transformations' of the Cadre Force"]

[Text] Recently, while addressing the second vocational course for organizational cadres in the Central Party School, Cao Zhi, deputy director of the CPC Organization Department, said that at present there are three noteworthy situations in building the leading organs in the light of the principle of "four transformations" of the cadre force. First, to simply equate the guiding principle of the "four transformations" of the cadre force and leading organs with the criteria of selection and promotion of cadres. In the "four transformations" of the cadre force, we should determine the selection and promotion requirements in light of the different leading levels, professional characteristics, and group requirements, and should not oversimplify the "four transformations" of the cadre force. Second, regarding building the leading organs in light of the "four transformations," the understanding of some comrades still remains at the level of several years ago. They have not adequately studied the situation and are relatively slow to react. Third, while readjusting the leading organs, they often take note of the individual quality of the members of the leading organs but pay less attention to group quality as a whole, the rational distribution of various talented people, and the reasonable structure of the organizations.

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CSO: 4005/276

DENG PUFANG MAKES INVESTIGATION TOUR OF SHANDONG

SK090528 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] During his investigation tour in our province, Deng Pufang, director in chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, pointed out: The issue concerning the handicapped is an important social issue, and it is an obligation for entire society to show concern for and help handicapped people. All departments, social organizations, and people from all circles of society should show concern for the handicapped and help them to solve practical problems in education, employment, marriage, livelihood, and recreation.

Deng Pufang and his party of five arrived in Jinan on 5 December. During a 4-day investigation tour, they held a forum of handicapped people and visited families of the handicapped, social welfare establishments, and the provincial recuperation center for deaf children in order to acquire an extensive understanding of the work and lives of the handicapped and to solicit their opinions.

Deng Pufang said: Employment is an issue affecting the existence of the handicapped. Following the development of the commodity economy, social competition has become increasingly sharp, and the work related to the handicapped will be more difficult than that related to people with sound bodies. Therefore, we should adopt feasible measures to make good arrangements for jobs for the handicapped. When a man is saved, the life of his family will be stabilized, and many others will be encouraged by this.

Deng Pufang also invited journalists from the press units stationed in Jinan to a meeting to discuss propaganda concerning welfare for the handicapped. He urged press departments to strengthen propaganda on welfare for the handicapped so that society will understand the handicapped, and a good practice of respecting, understanding, showing concern for, helping and supporting the handicapped can be established.

During his stay in Jinan, Deng Pufang was received by leading comrades, including Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Jiang Chunyun, and Su Yiran. Tan Qilong and Tan Qinglian accompanied him on his investigation tour.

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CSO: 4005/276



CHINA'S CITIES DELEGATE MORE POWER TO DISTRICTS

OW121342 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The urban economic structural reform has helped China's cities perform their work with regard to the districts. Changes have gradually taken place in various districts that have been given more decisionmaking power. In some major Chinese cities selected for economic structural reform, more decisionmaking power has been delegated since 1984 to various districts under their administration. Right now, cities that have already delegated more decisionmaking power to districts and carried out overall reform are Nanjing, Lanzhou, Xian, Harbin, Guangzhou, and Chongqing. These cities have mainly delegated more financial power to the districts by helping build the district-level financial system, and transferring to the districts their power to run counties and communes, build business centers, develop tertiary industries, handle personnel matters and set up various organizations.

After streamlining its administration and delegating more decisionmaking power to the lower-level units, Nanjing's pace in transforming the old city areas and developing urban construction work has quickened. Since the beginning of last year, it has completed 1.34 million cubic meters of earth and stone work in its six districts and helped more than 13,000 families improve their living conditions. With a great deal of decisionmaking power, various districts have vigorously built business establishments and developed tertiary industries.

Last year, Xian city adopted more flexible policies in extending loans to and levying taxes on its various districts. It also helped set up some 18,000 service centers of various types. Market management greatly improved after the cities delegated more decisionmaking power to the districts. The (Qilihe) District of Lanzhou city has organized people to promote industry and business, improve environmental hygiene and food sanitation, control commodity prices, plant trees, develop urban construction and accelerate transportation. It has achieved excellent results and, in turn, helped build civilized districts. When a sound district-level financial system is established, the people's enthusiasm for improved methods of acquisition, accumulation, and spending also increases.

Each district in Guangzhou city has nearly 1 million yuan of reserve funds. The various districts in the city have utilized such reserve funds for education, public health, and culture, and have performed many good deeds for the masses and for society.

JINGJI RIBAO URGES ELIMINATING EGALITARIANISM

OW021156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Equalitarianism as a moral concept is an invisible psychological shackle that must be broken, said today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

In reality, said the newspaper in a front-page commentary, "every time egalitarianism is involved people get confused about its moral aspect.

"This has seriously hindered the progress of economic reform and the development of the socialist commodity economy," it stressed.

China's traditional economic philosophy was that social wealth, based on land and man's simple labor, was limited. Therefore, the paper said, "People used to focus their attention on the dividing up of wealth rather than creating it,"

As a result, with regard to social morality, people consciously or unconsciously took egalitarianism as an ideal.

For a time even after China entered the socialist period, egalitarianism was a de facto moral norm which hindered economic development and social progress.

In the first place, the paper went on, egalitarianism as a moral norm denies consistency of interests between individuals, collectives and the state under socialist conditions. It greatly contains [as published] the people's enthusiasm to create social wealth through labor, and their initiative and creativeness.

At present, and for a long time to come, China will encourage some of its people to become better-off first, with the goal of common prosperity. This policy naturally leads to a reasonable difference in distribution. But in some areas things have been deliberately made difficult for these people who were even forced to yield their profits to others. "Ideological attention must be paid to this phenomenon," the paper said.

Egalitarianism as a moral norm is not in keeping with the socialist principle of distribution--from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Because of this deep-rooted concept some enterprises dare not enlarge the differences in rewards to their workers. In building a socialist society with an advanced culture and ideology, the newspaper concluded, the moral aspect of egalitarianism must be reevaluated and workers should be helped to erase this old concept.

HONG KONG JOURNAL DISCUSSES 'THIRD ECHELON'

HK010541 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING [WIDE ANGLE] in Chinese No 170, 16 Nov 86  
pp 6-9

[Article by Kuan Cha-chia [7070 1234 0163]: "A Serious Misunderstanding of the 'Third Echelon' of the CPC"; first six paragraphs are KUANG CHIAO CHING introduction]

[Text] A misreport has shaken China and affected Chinese views on personnel arrangements. The whole course of the incident gives one much food for thought.

The incident began with a report carried by the ZUZH RENSHI XINXI BAO [ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION], a small specialized newspaper in Shanghai. The newspaper report, published on 21 August 1986, stated that, during his recent inspection tour of Gansu, Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun disclosed that the central authorities have decided to abandon the practice of preselecting third echelon members and sending them to the grass roots afterwards. Instead, the people will be selected from among those at the grass-roots levels who have performed brilliant exploits. It is going to be like horse racing in which only frontrunners will be promoted to positions of leadership.

This explosive and sensitive story quickly attracted China's attention and worldwide attention as well.

However, CPC personnel departments at all levels throughout China were perplexed and alarmed by the story. This was because they not only did not receive any instruction on the abandonment but were being constantly instructed by higher authorities to make sure that their work regarding the "third echelon" would be carried out successfully. What on earth had happened? As a result, inquiring calls and letters constantly flooded into Beijing.

According to reliable authoritative sources, this widespread report was not a factual account!

But, the repercussions all over the media have not died down yet. The media have been discussing it freely and have raised many thought-provoking points.

With regard to China's high-level personnel arrangements to be made in the coming few years, this incident shows a new trend.

#### A Serious Misunderstanding

Due to a misunderstanding, mainland China's newspapers and periodicals reprinted the misreport on the CPC Central Committee's decision to abandon the practice of training the "third echelon" members preselected by the present leaders. However, through this misunderstanding, people can see that both the domestic and overseas media have fairly different views on the current practice of preselecting and training "third echelon" members.

#### The Great Misunderstanding Caused by a Small Newspaper

The incident began with a report carried by the journal ZUZHI RENSHI XINXI BAO on 21 August 1986. The report stated that, during his recent inspection tour of Gansu, Tian Jiyun disclosed that the central authorities have decided to abandon the practice of preselecting third echelon members and sending them to the grass roots afterwards. Instead, the people will be selected from among those at the grass-roots levels who have performed brilliant exploits. It is going to be like horse racing in which only frontrunners will be promoted to positions of leadership.

This report in a very small specialized newspaper in Shanghai had unexpectedly and quickly caught the attention of press circles throughout the country. Many newspapers including the authoritative newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reprinted the report. Afterwards, the mainland's news agency also released a news item on the report to its domestic and overseas consumers. News items concerning the report have also appeared in some Hong Kong and foreign newspapers.

#### Big Organization Departments in China Are Perplexed and Alarmed

However, organization and personnel departments throughout China were perplexed and alarmed by this because they had not received any instruction on abandoning the practice of training "third echelon" members. Actually their superiors were constantly instructing them to make sure that the work concerning "third echelon" members would be carried out successfully. What on earth had happened? As a result, inquiring calls and letters flooded into Beijing. According to reliable authoritative sources, this widespread report was not a factual account!

#### The "Trial Balloon" Evokes Repercussions

A senior official in charge of organizational work explained the incident to this writer. The official said that, during his inspection tour of Gansu, Chinese State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun did express his views on some Chinese schools' practice of preselecting from among students candidates for the "third echelon" to be trained after graduation to become leading cadres. In its report, Shanghai's ZUZHI RENSHI XINXI BAO turned Tian Jiyun's views into the CPC Central Committee's decision to abandon the practice of training "third echelon" members. This was a misunderstanding. Relevant departments in Beijing have clarified the matter.

Matters regarding the misunderstanding were reportedly clarified fully. But, the misunderstanding has already caused a wave of discussion in the media on issues concerning the "third echelon." If we regard the report as a "trial balloon," the outcome is that the current practice of preselecting and training "third echelon" members is very unpopular on the mainland. People have been talking a lot in private about the current practice of selecting and promoting individuals. They think that this practice is abnormal and unscientific.

### The Historical Background of the "Third Echelon"

When the idea of establishing the "third echelon" was put forward several years ago, it seemed to have won support from all quarters. This was due to the background at that time. The aging problem concerning leading groups was then a very serious problem and the idea of establishing the "third echelon" was precisely aimed at solving this problem.

Following the Cultural Revolution, large numbers of veteran cadres, who had suffered from unjust verdicts, false charges and trumped-up cases, were rehabilitated. These cadres, who were attacked during the 10-year catastrophe, should have won sympathy. But, many of them were reluctant to give up their posts in spite of the fact that they were too old and physically too weak to carry on normal work, and this had adverse effects on their work. The work of solving personnel and organizational problems was initiated after Deng Xiaoping's leading position within the party was established at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held at the end of 1978. This work continued until the party's Fifth Plenary Session held in February 1980. In August 1980, the CPC raised the issue of having younger leaders. However, due to historical reasons, it has not been very easy to rejuvenate the central leading groups with the input of younger members. Although the slogan for having younger leaders was put forward at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, three old men, namely, Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping, and Huang Hua, were proclaimed at the same meeting as newly appointed vice premiers. Apparently, it was necessary to have a new practice to do away with the traditional practice of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority, otherwise it would be impossible to promote large numbers of promising young cadres to positions of leadership.

### The "Echelon" Once Played an Active Role in Promoting the Work of Having Younger Leaders

Shortly before the 12th party congress, the CPC acted in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's proposal for reforming the cadre system and decided to abolish the system of lifetime tenure. At the same time, the CPC proposed that leading groups be restructured in the form of "echelons," and that the "third echelon" be established to train successors. It was on the basis of this design that the CPC central leadership at the 12th party congress broke with convention by taking a step toward having younger leaders. Afterwards, leading groups within the armed forces and local leading groups were gradually readjusted in accordance with the principle of having younger leaders. The National Conference of Party Delegates held in September 1985 decided on

further realizing the process of the new replacing the old within central leading groups. Judging from the past few years' conditions, we can see that the practice of establishing "third echelons" has played an active role in alleviating the aging problem of leading groups, doing away with the established practice of considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority, and in allowing younger people to enter leading groups.

#### The Practice of Preselecting "Third Echelon" Members Is Not a Very Good Way To Resolve the Issue of Training Successors

However, resolving the issue of training successors through the establishment of "third echelons" is apparently not a very good method. In 1985, some public figures on the mainland expressed opposing views on the establishment of "third echelons." For example, jurist Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052] noted, this practice allows current leaders to choose successors on the basis of their personal likes and dislikes. As a result, the chosen ones are likely to be yes-men who lack independent original ideas. Shanghai writer Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2598] said that adopting the practice of establishing "third echelons" is not in line with the development of history; it reflects a subjective idealist way of doing things and also reflects to a certain extent the thought of Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. Due to the political atmosphere at that time, these two public figures were reportedly accused of "not acting in line with the central authorities' policy" and reportedly got into trouble.

In fact, many other people shared the opposing views expressed by Yu Haocheng and Wang Ruowang on the establishment of "third echelons." At that time, this writer was visiting the mainland and heard people expressing opposing views including those views that were much sharper than the views expressed by Yu Haocheng and Wang Ruowang.

#### The Practice of the Inside Deciding on Candidates for the Third Echelon of Leaders Necessarily Leads to the Formation of Coteries

A university professor in Beijing said during his talk with this writer: "Some overseas people have talked about the emergence of the CYL faction, the clique of secretaries, and the clique of crown princes in China. These designations may not necessarily be accurate. But the current practice of choosing 'third echelon' members necessarily leads to the situation in which successors can only be selected from among certain coteries."

The professor then explained his point, saying: "Present leaders decide on candidates for the 'third echelon' of leaders. Although some leaders really want to appoint people on their merits and do not want to use public office for private gain, there is a limit to the number of people with which they can make contact. The result is that they can only select qualified personnel from among the coteries they are familiar with. This brings about an unavoidable situation: Large numbers of people who have relations with leaders will enter leading groups; qualified personnel without relations with leaders will find it very difficult to get promotion. This situation

apparently has adverse effects on the long-term stability and interest of China."

**If Leaders Have Selfish Motives, the Result of the Selection Will Become Worse**

"If leaders have selfish motives, the situation will become worse." The professor lamented: "I am not against putting capable sons and daughters of senior cadres in important positions. The pity is that among those sons and daughters of senior cadres who are joining 'third echelons' at all levels, unqualified ones can be found everywhere. Can it be true that the masses do not have any complaints about this?"

**The Danger of Having "Mediocre Politics"**

A friend of the social science circles in Shanghai said that the current practice of selecting members of "third echelons" is bound to exclude large numbers of truly qualified personnel, thus causing the danger of having "mediocre politics."

"Truly qualified personnel should be able to think independently. They should have original ideas and outstanding experience. They should not be yes-men nor should they blindly act in compliance with the higher authorities' instructions." This friend then explained his point, saying: "But many leaders like obedient subordinates and only a few leaders appreciate honest words or advice unpleasant to hear. And it is the leaders who hold the power to select 'third echelon' members. In the face of some leaders voting against his 'third echelon' membership, a young cadre, who dares to hold on to his own views and does not adjust his behavior to the leaders' expression, stands very little chance of joining a 'third echelon.' Even if such a young cadre is fortunate enough to join a 'third echelon' after encountering some leaders at a certain level who know their subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities, this young cadre will have to repeatedly go through 'sieving' [shai xuan 4652 6693] in the course of climbing from a grass-roots position to a relatively high position and he is bound to be excluded from a position halfway."

"Then who are those people that stand a very good chance of being selected?" The friend raised this question and then gave the answer: "They are mediocre persons! Although their performance is ordinary, mediocre persons are good at building relations and making connections. In other words, they can carry out work to the satisfaction of their immediate superior without arousing dislike among associates and various quarters. There is neither obstruction nor resistance to such mediocre persons being selected as 'third echelon' members. Continuing the implementation of the current practice of selecting 'third echelon' members will one day bring about a situation in which such mediocre persons become the main body of leading groups at all levels. This kind of politics is mediocre politics. Is this not perfectly clear?"



## The Hereditary System Must Not Be Used To Replace the System of Lifelong Tenure

A young university student in Guangzhou described the "third echelon" system as a way to realize the hereditary system. He said in a cynical tone: "Although the system of lifelong tenure was abolished, a number of people in authority do not willingly accept this fact. What is to be done? Since they can no longer wield power, they want their children to take over from them. Is it not true that 'third echelon' members are selected by them? Since it is too conspicuous to select their own children as 'third echelon' members, they engage themselves to promote 'mutual aid and cooperation' in the form of selecting each other's children. To them, this is a fair deal and everybody is happy. This practice means that although the system of lifelong tenure was abolished, a hereditary system is being implemented as a replacement. However, this is not a hereditary system for only one family; it is actually a new collective hereditary system."

## It Is Incompatible With the Building of a High Degree of Democracy

In 1985, views like that were mostly expressed in private. However, with the emergence of a relaxed political atmosphere on the mainland this year, such views are gradually being expressed in public. Over the past few months, newspapers and periodicals in various parts of China carried quite a few articles criticizing the selection of successors in the form of "third echelon." For example, an article published by Shanghai's SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO on 4 August raised this question: Is the practice of inside deciding on candidates for the third echelon of leaders by the higher level incompatible with the building of a high degree of democracy? The author of this article then gave a definite answer to his own question, saying, the practice of inside decisions on candidates for the third echelon of leaders by the higher level is imbued with a feudalistic color. This practice will possibly discriminate against truly qualified personnel and will provide a loophole to be exploited by hypocrites, by people who seek personal gain by all means, and by people who play up to those in power. This practice is an important cause of strained relations between the party and the masses and is also an important cause of the crisis of confidence in leaders.

How extensive are the current opposing views on the practice of inside decisions on candidates for the third echelon of leaders? The misunderstanding caused by Tian Jiyun's talk provides an answer to this question.

## Many Reproaches Have Been Heaped Upon It--We Should Face Up to the Issue

The erroneous report carried by Shanghai's ZUZHONG RENSHI XINXI BAO turned Tian Jiyun's view on some schools' practice of preselecting from among students candidates for the "third echelon" of leaders into the decision to change the whole practice of inside decisions on candidates for the "third echelon" of leaders by the higher level. There are reasons for the emergence of this misreport. What merits greater attention is that the report in this regional specialized newspaper was quickly reprinted by RENMIN RIBAO and some other major newspapers and was later transmitted by a



news agency, thus reflecting the ideological inclination of the relevant personnel of these important press organizations. Moreover, a newspaper immediately issued a commentary on this report caused by misunderstanding. The commentary agreed that "a lot of reproaches have been heaped on certain practices of establishing 'third echelons,'" and held that putting a stop to the practice of inside decisions on candidates for the "third echelon" of leaders by the higher level "is an important and practical step to reform and perfect the present cadre system." (See this year's 6 September issue of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO) This commentary clearly stated its position on the issue. Thus it can be seen that it is not true that only a few nongovernmental personages have called for abandoning the practice of preselecting "third echelon" members.

According to the aforementioned senior official in charge of organizational work, the CPC has not decided to change the current practice of inside decisions on candidates for the third echelon of leaders. This is probably due to the fact that the establishment of "third echelons" has been repeatedly affirmed by the CPC at its Central Committee plenary sessions and that this cannot be changed at will without going through a certain process. Now the matter is quite clear: Although the practice did play an active role within a certain period of time in solving the leadership's aging problem, it has also resulted in quite a few abuses. Now the situation is developing and reform of the political system has been put on the agenda. Any further delay in changing the practice, which apparently does not accord with the demand for realizing a high degree of democracy, will hinder the broad masses of the people from closing ranks to work as one for promoting the four modernizations. We believe that the 13th National Congress of the CPC to be held next year will attach due importance to this issue.

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CSO: 4005/276

NONGMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVING PEASANTS' QUALITY

HK251525 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fundamental Task Is To Improve the Peasants' Quality--More on Strengthening the Building of Spiritual Civilization in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] We have many tasks in building spiritual civilization in the rural areas, but the most fundamental one is to help the peasants to become new socialist peasants who have ideals, moral integrity, cultural knowledge, and a sense of discipline, and to improve their ideological, moral, and cultural quality so as to meet the requirements for development of the socialist commodity economy and the rural modernization drive.

Chinese peasants are diligent and intelligent. In addition, they have a glorious revolutionary tradition and have been following the socialist road for a long time under party leadership. In this sense, their quality is very good. However, due to the poisonous influence of feudalist ideas and moral concepts over the past several thousand years and the restrictiveness of the natural economy which is characterized by self-sufficiency, their scientific and cultural levels are very low. Moreover, due to the influence of "leftist" ideology, many of their moral concepts and criteria for judging right from wrong are outdated. This situation changed to varying degrees after successes were achieved in the first stage of rural reform. But judging from the overall situation, the changes are still not enough and still cannot suit the rapid development of the commodity economy. While fully recognizing the Chinese peasants' good points, we must also see their shortcomings.

The development of the socialist commodity economy does not only require a suitable industrial structure, circulation system and price system, but also requires a suitable spiritual civilization and relative improvement in the ideological, moral, and cultural quality of the commodity producers. At present, the contradiction between the peasants' weak points and the development of the commodity economy is becoming more and more obvious. For example, development of the commodity economy requires the pioneering and enterprising spirit and fearlessness, but the philosophy of life for many peasants is to resign themselves to fate and be content with limited gains. Development of the commodity economy requires that producers have the spirit of competition and the related concept of differences, but many peasants,

influenced by egalitarianism, are worrying about inequality rather than minor gains. The commodity economy requires that producers work quickly and efficiently, while many peasants work slowly, paying little attention to efficiency. All this shows that improving the peasants' quality has become an important and pressing task for us at present.

Now, many farsighted leaders and peasants have already realized that developing the commodity economy is not merely an economic matter, but also a matter of culture and civilization. Without cultural knowledge and science and technology, without good management and market information, and without proper legal knowledge, it is very difficult to develop the commodity economy and to become prosperous. Thus they have made great efforts to increase their investment in developing intellectual resources. They have made compulsory education universal, offered diverse technical training, run various professional and technical schools, and established all kinds of cultural and recreational facilities so as to satisfy the increasing needs of the peasants in the cultural field and to improve their scientific and cultural quality. However, some other comrades have set economic development against the improvement of the peasants' quality. They hold that investment in developing intellectual resources is just like "distant water that cannot quench present thirst" and are unwilling to make more investment in this field. This has not only obstructed the building of spiritual civilization in some areas but has also hindered the economic development. Of course, improving the peasants' ideological, moral, and cultural quality is a long-term task that cannot be fulfilled in a short period of time. However, we must go into action immediately and must not proceed slowly.

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CSO: 4005/276

BAN YUE TAN ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

HK260637 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 86 pp 8-11

[Article by Su Wen [5685 2429]: "How To Understand the Overall Arrangement of Socialist Modernization"]

[Text] The "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization" points out: "The overall arrangement of China's socialist modernization is as follows: Taking economic development as the central link, we are to firmly reform our economic and political structure, and at the same time firmly strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, making sure that these aspects of our work are coordinated and promote each other. From this perspective all our party comrades should understand the strategic importance of promoting socialist culture and ideology." This passage shows us that to understand the strategic position of the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we should first understand the overall arrangement of our socialist modernization process.

Comrades who know how to play weiqi all understand the importance of arranging the first steps in a game. If one arranges the first steps correctly, he will be able to control the situation, contain the opposition, and win final victory. This is also the case in our work practice. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have completed shifting the focus of our work from "taking class struggle as the key link" to socialist modernization. This marked a highly significant turning point in our party's history. However, the general arrangement of all parts of our work concerned with the specific modernization process, remained a task that we had to fulfill. That is, we should properly arrange and coordinate all major aspects of our socialist construction in light of the party's general tasks and objectives at the present stage. Overall arrangement is in fact a matter concerning our socialist modernization strategy. With a proper arrangement, we will be more efficient and will prevent twists and turns in advancing the socialist modernization process more smoothly. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the overall arrangement of socialist modernization has been made step by step, but this is the first time that it has been so concisely summarized into "one central link," "three firmnesses," and "two each others." This shows that we have deepened our understanding of the objective regularity in socialist modernization.

The overall arrangement specifies that economic development be taken as the central link. This is because the development of human society is, in the final analysis, determined by economic development, or the development of social productive forces. In particular, under the conditions of our country where the exploiting class has been eliminated as a whole, the main social contradiction exists between growing needs in people's material and cultural lives, and backward social productivity. Thus it is all the more necessary for us to greatly develop social productive forces. Taking economic development as the central link is a must determined by the main social contradiction in our country. A major historical mistake that we made in our socialist practice after the founding of the PRC was that we still advocated "taking class struggle as the key link" even after completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership system of the means of production, and failed to concentrate our efforts on developing the economy. Therefore, when studying the overall arrangement, we should first firmly establish the thought of taking economic development as the central link. Economic and political structural reform, and the building of spiritual civilization, as well as all our work in other fields, must be carried out around this central link. They can only promote, advance, and serve the central link, and must not deviate from nor obstruct it.

If we take economic development as the central link, does this mean that other work is not so important? No. If we merely deal with economic development and turning the "central link" into the "sole link," then the "central link" would lose significance. In fact, the long-standing ossified economic structure has seriously obstructed the development of social productive forces. The confusion between party and government functions, the unwieldy administrative structure, and bureaucratism, have all hindered the development of socialist democracy and dampened the masses' enthusiasm. The backwardness in culture and science and some outmoded and conservative ideas, are completely unsuited to the requirements of modernization. Without reforming these things, it is impossible for us to develop the economy. Reform presents a road that we must take in advancing socialist modernization.

Of course, our socialist relations of production and superstructure are basically in line with the conditions of the productive forces in our country. Although our ongoing economic and political reforms can be considered in essence as "social reform," they will never change our existing socialist system as a whole. Instead, they will consolidate and develop the socialist system. Self-improvement of the socialist system will overcome various defects in our existing structures and will establish more vigorous and dynamic new structures so that we can build socialism with Chinese characteristics and give better play to the advantages of the socialist system. This will better promote the development of economic construction and the social productive forces. Therefore, when studying the overall arrangement of socialist modernization, we must put the "three firmnesses" into practice while taking economic development as the central link. That is, we must firmly carry out economic and political structural reform, firmly strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, and ensure that they are coordinated and promote each other. Moreover, we should properly handle the relationships between economic and political reforms, and between the building of

spiritual civilization and reform, so that they can be coordinated and promote each other. In the past, some comrades merely paid attention to economic construction and reform in their work and neglected the building of spiritual civilization. Or they merely paid attention to spiritual civilization and neglected reform and construction. Sometimes, the two sides were even set against one another by people who thought that reform cannot be carried out simultaneously with the building of spiritual civilization, or that the building of spiritual civilization and the struggle against unhealthy tendencies would just check reform. This was because they did not properly understand the overall arrangement of socialist modernization in an all-round way, and did not understand the positions of all aspects in this arrangement and their relations. They did not understand that "one central link" and "three firmnesses" must be well coordinated and promote each other. This shows that it is of great importance to seriously study and understand the overall arrangement.

The overall arrangement of socialist modernization reflects the objective regularity in our country's social development at the present stage. As everybody knows, human society develops through the movement of the basic social contradiction. That is, the contradiction between productive forces and production relations, and between the economic base and the superstructure, or advances in the cycle of man's transformation of the objective world, then the subjective world, and again the objective world. Socialist society is no exception. The transformation of the objective world includes the transformation of nature and society. The transformation of society results in the establishment and development of new production relations and a new political system; and the transformation of nature leads to the development of material civilization, which is reflected in the progress and improvement in people's material lives. As people transform the objective world, they simultaneously transform their subjective world and develop people's intelligence and cultural lives. The results in this regard are called spiritual civilization, which finds expression in the development of education, science, and cultural knowledge, and in the enhancement of people's ideological and political consciousness and morality, and people's ability to know and to change the objective world. With the development of spiritual civilization, people can more effectively transform the objective world and continuously advance human history. The general arrangement of socialist modernization precisely reflects the regularity of the movement of the basic social contradiction, and the interdependent relationship between the transformation of the objective world and the transformation of the subjective world. We should understand the correctness and inevitability of the overall arrangement of socialist modernization, and the relations between the four aspects surrounding the central link of economic development in this overall arrangement, from the angle of the objective regularity of social development, so that we will be able to better understand the strategic position and the basic principle of the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and bring its role in socialist modernization into full play.

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CSO: 4005/276

BAN YUE TAN DISCUSSES VILLAGE-LEVEL RECTIFICATION

HK260648 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 86 pp 11-12

[Article by Xin Xing [6580 1630]: "Bright Prospects for Party Rectification at the Village Level"]

[Excerpt] The nationwide party rectification at the village level began in an all-round way in early November. Close to 1 million village party branches with their more than 20 million party members will spend 3 months or so carrying out rectification in ideology, style, and organization. The party rectification at the village level is linked with the study and implementation of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Spiritual Civilization," which is beyond doubt an additional favorable condition for the party rectification that began 2 years ago.

Preparations have been made in a down-to-earth way for the party rectification at the village level over the past 4 or 5 months since the Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification called party rectification work forums for secretaries of provincial, municipal, and regional CPC committees in separate areas throughout the country between May and June 1986. Over the past few months, the rural areas in various parts of the country have taken stock of finances at the village level that need to be consolidated. Collective property totaling more than 1 billion yuan that had been grafted, embezzled, or was in arrears has been recovered. A number of party member cadres with serious problems in this respect have been removed from office. More than 100,000 party branches that were found incompetent in leading party rectification work have been consolidated or readjusted. Teaching materials for party lectures totaling several million characters have been edited and published, based on the actual condition that the cultural background of rural party members is on the low side. Party rectification experiences in different categories on an experimental basis have been reviewed. More than half a million cadres transferred by party committees at all levels for appointment as liaison workers, inspectors, and propaganda workers have been trained and have gone down to villages and rural towns. All this has touched off party rectification at the village level before it formally began, and concrete results have been achieved even in the preparatory phase.

Village-level party rectification must guarantee and promote the rural reforms and economic development. Based on the principle of "unifying ideology, rectifying style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization," village-level party rectification should be linked with the actual conditions in the rural areas, and all tasks should be fulfilled with good quality in an all-round way. Party rectification at the village level must fulfill the following specific tasks:

First, educating party members. It is necessary to carry out education in party spirit, lofty ideals, discipline, and in the situation and policies among the party members in the rural areas. They should be helped to overcome the mentality of small-scale peasant economy, which is conservative and backward, and to establish the new concept of developing socialist commodity economy. Unhealthy tendencies should be corrected, the concept of serving the people heart and soul should be established, and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members in building the two civilizations in the rural areas must be fully exploited.

Second, rectifying party style. It is necessary to earnestly resolve the serious problems of abusing power and violating the law and discipline by cadres who are party members. This will help to resolve the problems of ordinary party members, improve the relationship between party members and the masses, and between cadres and the masses, and promote a change for the better in party style and village atmosphere.

And third, doing a good job in building the leading bodies of grass-roots party branches, to enable them to keep up with requirements of the new situation in the rural areas, and to genuinely become a fighting fortress in leading the peasants to prosper through hard work, and to attain common prosperity.

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CSO: 4005/276



'GOOD SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT' URGED FOR HANDICAPPED

OW081805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Jinan, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--China should provide a good social environment for its handicapped people and offer them equal opportunities in education, employment and personal relationships, said Deng Pufang.

Deng, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, said like everyone, handicapped people have physiological and psychological needs and strive for social contact and self-fulfillment.

"Like all of us they begin from the same starting line," he stressed.

Deng made these remarks yesterday in a talk with civil administration officials and welfare workers after attending the founding ceremony of the welfare fund for the handicapped of Shandong Province, east China.

There are more than 20 million physically and mentally handicapped people in China.

With the development of commodity economy in the country, Deng said, the social structure has changed so that families cannot take on the sole responsibility for looking after handicapped people. The state must play an increasingly important role in ensuring the welfare of people who can't fend for themselves, he said.

Deng Pufang, the eldest son of Chinese top leader Deng Xiaoping, said China has now entered an important period of developing national economy and funds for the needy.

The country should mobilize and rely on the whole society to create "a prevailing custom of understanding, respecting, caring and helping the handicapped," he said.

Deng, who was paralyzed from the waist down after he was thrown out of a window by Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), said "Most handicapped people don't want to be a burden on society and want to contribute their bit, and they should be treated with sympathy and respect."

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CSO: 4005/060

NONGMIN RIBAO URGES PROMOTING ECONOMIC WORK

HK251521 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Persevere in Taking Economic Construction as the Central Task--On Strengthening the Building of Spiritual Civilization in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] Taking economic construction as the central task while strengthening the building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas is an important matter at present when the rural cadres are studying the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization."

The center of socialist construction is economic construction, and the fundamental task is to develop socialist productive forces. The building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas can never be separated from economic construction. Otherwise, not only will economic construction be hindered, but the building of spiritual civilization itself will also be affected. For this reason, when explaining the overall scheme of China's socialist modernization, the "Resolution" requires "taking economic construction as the central task."

Some people worry that taking economic construction as the central task may affect the building of spiritual civilization. Such worries are unnecessary. Economic construction will not hinder but will greatly promote the building of spiritual civilization. The changes in the rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have incontrovertibly proved this. Over the past few years, with the development of material civilization, great achievements have also been made in the building of spiritual civilization in rural areas. Hundreds of millions of peasants, who have basically solved their problems concerning food and clothing, have begun to seek wealth and knowledge and proclaim war against ignorance and backwardness. In many areas, there has been a mass campaign for studying science, technology, and culture. Profound changes have also taken place in some deep-rooted old ideas and concepts which are related to the small peasant economy and have been followed for hundreds of years. In the past, the peasant was typically portrayed as being honest and tolerant, simple and kind, hardworking and thrifty, and his way of life was characterized by working throughout the day slowly and ineffectively. In the past, the

philosophy of life for a peasant was resigning himself to his fate, being content with his gains and happy all the time, being able to adapt himself to different circumstances, and worrying about inequality rather than minor gains. But now, all these have been gradually replaced by the concepts of the market, competition, and efficiency, the enterprising spirit, and the ideas of democracy, equality, and freedom. A generation of new peasants who are closely related to the commodity economy has emerged. Facts have made people ponder deeply: Why did all this happen after and not before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? Was the development of the commodity economy not the decisive reason for these changes in the rural areas?

Rural economic construction, with the development of the socialist commodity economy as its main content, can not only directly promote the building of spiritual civilization, but can also help eradicate certain negative phenomena in the countryside, such as feudalist and superstitious activities, mercenary marriages, gambling, and extravagant and wasteful wedding or funeral ceremonies. How do we solve these problems? We must certainly do a good job in ideological and political work so as to cultivate and develop socialist morality, and must popularize scientific and cultural knowledge. But it is also important to develop the socialist commodity economy. Prosperity is the foundation for modern civilization. Poverty is related to ignorance and backwardness. Only when economic construction is well promoted and the socialist commodity economy is developed can the foundation of those negative phenomena be eliminated and the problems be fundamentally solved.

It is also necessary to point out that taking economic construction as the central task and developing the socialist commodity economy can also provide the building of spiritual civilization with criteria for distinguishing right from wrong. In the new historical period, helping peasants renew their ideological concepts is an important task for the building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas. However, whether a concept is new or old and whether it is right or wrong can only be judged by the criterion of whether it is conducive to the development of the socialist commodity economy. Only in this way can we draw correct conclusions. Take distribution for an example. In accordance with the demands of the development of the socialist commodity economy, we must never take egalitarianism as the moral standard of our society. Instead, we must recognize rational differences. This is an important content of our effort to raise the people's moral standards. Another example is the relationship between friendship and profit. In the past, regarding the former as more important than the latter was always considered as a virtue. However, it is not good for the development of the socialist commodity economy, where we must stress economic results; that is, we have to gain legal profits. Thus, we can unify both moral behavior and economic action only in accordance with the requirements for developing the socialist commodity economy.

When we emphasize taking economic construction as the central task in building spiritual civilization and paying sufficient attention to the roles of the socialist commodity economy in the building of spiritual civilization,

our purpose is to make the building of spiritual civilization suit the development of the commodity economy. We do not mean that once the economy is promoted, spiritual civilization will also naturally be promoted or that building spiritual civilization can be replaced by economic construction. The development of spiritual civilization has its specific content and enormous role. We must grasp the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations in accordance with the spirit of the "Resolution" and enable both civilizations to coordinate with and promote each other.

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CSO: 4005/276

YAN MINGFU DISCUSSES MULTIPARTY COOPERATION

HK260800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Yan Mingfu [7051 2494 1788]: "Develop Multiparty Cooperation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party"]

[Text] The multiparty cooperation in China under the Communist Party is a creation of the integration of basic Marxist tenets with the reality of the Chinese revolution and construction. It is also an important feature of the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The continuous multiparty cooperation in the new period will be of great significance in consolidating and expanding China's patriotic united front, developing socialist democracy, and promoting the unity of all nationalities in China to realize the modernization program.

The Development of Multiparty Cooperation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party

Following the downfall of the "gang of four" in 1976 and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made vigorous efforts to set things to rights in its united front work, seriously corrected the "leftist" mistakes, and adhered to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor or disgrace"; corrected the wrong view of regarding noncommunist parties as bourgeois parties; stressed respect for the independence of these parties, their freedom, independent organization, and equal status before law within the limit of the Constitution; helped these parties shift the focus of their work onto serving the socialist modernization and expand their ranks; and created conditions for them to "be informed and exert themselves." These principles, policies, and measures thoroughly aroused the initiative and enthusiasm of the democratic parties for serving socialism. The past few years have seen the democratic parties make the most of their favorable conditions, take an active part in consulting the country's major political principles, help implement various policies, and serve the country's modernization in various respects. Their unprecedented contacts and fellowship with Overseas Chinese have further developed the united front work. This indicates the best cooperation between various political parties in China since 1949.

The multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC has been determined by China's historical conditions and reality. It is also one of the characteristics and strong points of China's political system. It is different from the one-party leadership of certain socialist countries as well as from the multiparty or two-party system of the Western capitalist countries. "While there are also many parties in our country, our non-communist parties serve the cause of socialism on the basis of their recognition of leadership by the Communist Party." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 231) With the state's general tasks at different historical periods as their common political program, the various democratic parties have taken part in consulting and deciding the major issues related to the country's political life. Their leaders and members have also taken part in the work of the country's political power. In devoting themselves to the socialist cause, the democratic parties have been close, friendly parties of the Communist Party. In his opening address to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "China's democratic parties fought together with our party in the period of democratic revolution, and together with us they have advanced and undergone tests in the socialist period. In the construction work ahead, our party will continue its long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic parties and patriotic democrats." This is a correct appraisal and summarization of the historical path traversed by the democratic parties. It fully embodies the sincere desire of our party to uphold the principle of multiparty cooperation.

Unswervingly Implement the Policy of "Long-Term Coexistence and Mutual Supervision" and "Showing Utter Devotion to Each Other and Sharing Honor and Disgrace"

The policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace" is the basic policy of the CPC toward the democratic parties in the new period. While summing up past experience in connection with the current situation and tasks and in light of this policy, we should clarify the guideline of the following points:

First, we should fully understand the fundamental changes and correctly realize the characteristics of the democratic parties. National bourgeoisie, urban petty bourgeoisie, and other intellectuals and patriotic personages related to these classes constituted the social background of China's various democratic parties. The democratic parties mainly express the democratic revolutionary demand of these classes and strata. Although the conditions of democratic parties differ from each other, they are not merely bourgeois political parties. They are either related to or have the nature of a class alliance and united front. Following the completion of China's socialist transformation, fundamental changes took place in the social background of various democratic parties and in the situation of classes within the country. In the new historical period, most of the members of the democratic parties related to the former classes and strata have become intellectuals of the working class or socialist laborers. Some of them are patriots who support socialism. The various democratic parties have become a political alliance that unites with socialist laborers and patriots who support

socialism. Under the leadership of the CPC, they are political parties composed mainly of socialist laborers which serve socialism. Meanwhile, we should also be aware that the democratic parties of the new period, as a political alliance, have extensive connections. With the implementation of the "one country, two systems" policy, the democratic parties will widely contact all patriots who support the unification of the motherland and recruit the personages who have decided to return and settle down in mainland China. Herein lies the characteristic and role of the democratic parties.

Second, to unite with the various democratic parties to realize the general tasks of the new period is the basis and ultimate goal of consolidating and developing the multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC. The cooperation between the Communist Party and other democratic parties was established on the basis of realizing the common objective of revolution and construction of different periods. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the various democratic parties have established their political programs for realizing the general tasks of the new period. The reunification of the motherland and revitalization of China have become the basis and common objective of the cooperation between the Communist Party and other democratic parties. The majority of the members of the democratic parties are erudite intellectuals with special skills and representative figures. They have extensive social connections, enthusiasm and devotion toward the motherland, and the strong desire to do their utmost for the motherland. We should treasure the democratic parties, unite with them, and make concerted efforts to realize the historical task of the new period.

Third, maintenance of mutual supervision between the Communist Party and the democratic parties constitutes an important content of the building of socialist democracy. As the CPC occupies the leading position in the political life and various other undertakings of the country, its line, principles, and policies determine the destiny of the state and the success or failure of the socialist cause. For this reason, the party is eager to listen to different views and opinions and to keep itself under the supervision of the masses. The various democratic parties serve as the main channels to express the voice of the masses. Their views represent the views of the masses. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Yaobang explicitly pointed out: "All decent and upright comrades within or outside the party have the right to report accurately to the CPC Central Committee the dereliction of duty and illegal practices of the responsible persons at any level, including the central organs." We should give vigorous support to the democratic parties to perform their functions so that they can become our party's friends who will give forthright admonition.

Fourth, we should fully understand the protracted nature of the multiparty cooperation in China. Exploiting classes no longer exist in our socialist society. Owing to historical and social reasons, however, class difference and different social strata and groups will exist for a long period in China. There will inevitably be various kinds of contradictions among the people. The social strata and groups related to and represented by various democratic parties will also exist for a fairly long time. For this reason, the



democratic parties should continue to keep in contact with and represent them, express their just interests and demands, and help them make progress. Therefore, there are conditions for the democratic parties to exist for a fairly long historical period. It should be noted that we will settle the question of reunification of the motherland in accordance with the "one country, two systems" policy and stick to this policy after reunification. This is our long-term strategic task. With such heavy responsibilities, the democratic parties will have plenty of scope to give play to their role.

Fifth, the democratic parties are an important reliable force so we should "show utter devotion to each other and share honor or disgrace." The relations between the Communist Party and other democratic parties in the new period are in essence the relations between the vanguard of the working class and a number of socialist workers' political parties. We should clearly understand that the democratic parties are an important reliable force to carry out united front work, promote the reunification of the motherland, and proceed in the modernization program rather than merely the parties to be united with. We must render support and give a free hand to the democratic parties to independently carry out work and to give full play to their initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity in the building of socialist modernization and peaceful reunification of the motherland.

#### Further Strengthen Multiparty Cooperation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, tremendous changes have taken place in China's political and economic situation and reform has become an irresistible trend. Our united front work should be focused on the general objective of reunification of the motherland and revitalization of China, promoting reform and the building of socialist democracy, and the implementation of the "one country, two systems" policy, and should further arouse the enthusiasm of various aspects for socialism and national reunification.

We have made great breakthroughs in the reform of the economic structure. We should also carry out the reform of the political structure, perfect the leadership [word indistinct] of the party and state, and further develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. To perfect and develop the political system characterized by multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party constitutes an important content of the reform of the political structure. A leading comrade of the central authorities pointed out recently: Over the past few years, we have made some progress in mobilizing more people to take part in consulting China's major political principles, giving full play to the supervisory role of the democratic parties, and expressing and valuing the views of the masses. However, a perfect system has not yet taken shape so we should continue to make efforts in this respect. This is a major issue to be tackled in the work concerning the united front. We should further develop multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party; legalize, systematize, and regularize political consultation and democratic supervision; and give full play to the important role of the various democratic parties in the country's political life.



We should help the democratic parties develop their favorable conditions and create a new situation in all fields of their respective work. They should base themselves on China's actual conditions and continue to render service for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Meanwhile, we should also encourage them to widen their outlook from China to the world, extensively carry out friendship activities, and contribute to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. To take part in the work of reform, opening up and building of material and spiritual civilization is the political practice of the democratic parties to realize their political programs in the new period. It is also the manifestation of their participation in political consultation and their role of democratic supervision.

Leadership of the Communist Party over the democratic parties refers mainly to political leadership in line, principles, and policies. Regarding the major political principles of the state, it should become a rule that the Communist Party consult the democratic parties and carefully listen to their views and proposals. It is necessary to respect the organizational independence of the democratic parties. We should help them in principles, policies, and basic methods and make proposals earnestly. Nevertheless, we should not impose our ideas on them. We should encourage the leading comrades of party committees at various levels to make friends with members of the democratic parties and nonparty personages and get help and supervision from them frequently so as to further strengthen our party's long-term cooperation with the democratic parties.

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CSO: 4005/276

GUANGMING RIBAO PROMOTES SOCIALIST HUMANISM

HK080345 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Meng Qingren [1322 1987 0088]: "A Guiding Principle for Correctly Handling the Relationships Between People"]

[Text] In socialist society, the questions of how to respect people, how to care for them, and how to correctly handle relationships between people have a direct impact on socialist spiritual civilization and individual development. The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" notes: "In socialist public life, it is necessary to fully display a socialist humanist spirit, to respect people, and to care for people." This means that in socialist society, we should take socialist humanism as the guiding principle for handling relationships between people.

The nucleus of humanism is showing respect and love for people. It arose with class exploitation and class oppression. In a society under private ownership, dissatisfaction with and rebellion against the rapacity and brutality of exploiters were the deepest economic and social sources of humanist ideas. But before socialist society came into being, humanism remained an imperfect development of human thinking. It was not until the Renaissance, when humanism [renwen zhuyi 0086 2429 0031 5030] was directed at religious authority which depreciated the value of human beings and looked upon them as slaves of God, that a comparatively accurate concept of humanism began to take shape. In the course of bourgeois revolution, humanism became a banner used by the bourgeoisie to oppose feudalism and religious authority. Under private ownership, however, humanism cannot be fully realized, because there can be no true human love so long as capitalism exists to enslave labor; nor can humanism be adopted as a norm for handling relationships between people.

During the bourgeois revolution, the proletariat, with the torch of humanism in hand, became an ally of the bourgeoisie. In the course of the proletarian revolution, the proletariat never laid down the banner of humanism, even though it took the theory of class struggle as the basic guiding principle for handling relationships between people. The theory of class struggle and humanism are closely linked and are both norms for the proletariat in handling relationships between people in the course of striving for its emancipation.

In a class society, relationships between classes are characterized both by struggle and cooperation, with opposition and struggle forming the main aspect and playing a leading role in these relationships. The Marxist theory of class struggle is a correct reflection of this situation. In a class society, there are also nonantagonistic class contradictions among the people. In addition, nonclass contradictions exist in a class society as an aspect of the relationships between people. These contradictions cannot be resolved without the application of humanist ideas. Humanism manifests itself as revolutionary humanism in the course of proletarian revolution.

When class struggle is the principal contradiction in society, the theory of class struggle becomes a basic guiding principle. But revolutionary humanism is still indispensable. To triumph over the enemy, not only is a correct policy concerning struggle necessary, but the unity and consolidation of the revolutionary ranks are also important. This necessitates the correct settlement of relationships between people in the revolutionary ranks as well as the application of the principle of revolutionary humanism. In China's new democratic revolution, the party's proposition of wholeheartedly serving the people and its democratic principles put forward for the revolutionary ranks all give expression to a revolutionary humanist spirit.

Humanism not only serves as a principle for handling relationships between people in the revolutionary ranks, but also has certain significance in guiding the proletariat in class struggle. While summarizing the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out: "The Commune did not abolish class struggle. It was only through class struggle that the working class made efforts to eliminate all classes, which would lead to the elimination of all class rule. But the Commune provided a reasonable environment so that class struggle could undergo different stages in the most rational and most humanist manner." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 416) Marx' important idea still has a practical bearing on the correct handling of China's class struggle in certain areas in the present period.

After the basic completion of socialist transformation and the basic elimination of the exploiting classes in a country, class struggle is no longer the principal social contradiction, and the task in revolution shifts from class struggle to opening up natural resources and building a new society. Because true social equality has been established in a socialist society built on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, relationships between people have become relationships between comrades whose basic interests coincide. Therefore, this society has provided the economic and social conditions for fully realizing humanism. In the course of revolution, the proletariat used revolutionary humanism to handle relationships between people. Now this humanism has developed into socialist humanism, which, of course, is an important guiding principle for members of socialist society to handle relationships between people.

Socialist humanism demands respect and love for people. Respect for people means respecting their value and dignity as well as their democratic rights designated by law. Respecting people's value means two things. On the one hand, it refers to respecting people's creativity in their work and their

spirit for displaying such creativity, with the aim of allowing them freedom and all-round development. This is a basic viewpoint of Marxist humanism. On the other hand, it refers to respecting people's labor and the results of their labor. This respect should be shown to all people equally, and the results of their labor should be rationally distributed. Caring for people refers to caring for their interests in their material and cultural lives and distributing benefits to them according to their contributions, so that an excellent mood of equality and mutual love can be formed within the entire society. These aspects give a socialist spiritual civilization a firm social foundation.

From the basic completion of the socialist transformation in China to the period before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, class struggle remained the key link in the guiding principle for handling human relationships, and the mistake of expanding the scope of class struggle occurred repeatedly, despite the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong had advanced the theory of correctly handling contradictions among people. All this hampered the smooth progress of socialist construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have negated this erroneous guiding principle, thus paving the way for the establishment of a correct principle for handling relationships among people. The 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the guiding principles for carrying out socialist spiritual civilization, confirming that socialist humanism is the guiding principle for handling the relationships between people. This indicates that our party has acquired a more profound understanding of the relationships between people in socialist society.

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CSO: 4005/276

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SPIRIT OF AIDING POOR

HK280628 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 86 p 4

[Commentator's article: "The 'Willing Ox' Spirit Is Needed in the Work of Aiding the Poor"]

[Excerpts] At the national conference on exchanging experiences in the work of aiding the poor and families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and commending outstanding workers in this work, the Ministry of Civil Affairs commended 616 advanced collectives and individuals and decided to establish the highest honorary award--the "Willing Ox" prize--for outstanding cadres and workers on the civil affairs front, as well as for people who make great contributions to civil affairs in society. This will promote development of civil affairs in China, as well as the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

"To act as a docile and willing ox" is a famous remark by Lu Xun. It has also become party members' and cadres' motto for serving the people.

To aid the poor, to make arrangements for families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and to develop social security are the important tasks of the civil affairs departments. Wherever a person or place needs help, one will find the civil affairs cadres. The work of civil affairs is both a noble and harsh job. Therefore, one must have the "willing ox" spirit in order to do this work well.

The "willing ox" spirit of civil affairs cadres is to forge ahead, act in a down-to-earth manner, seek no fame or personal benefit, and be bold in devoting oneself to the work. This is also the basic requirement of civil affairs workers' professional ethics.

At present, many peasants in China have still not solved their clothing and food problems. The work of aiding the poor is therefore still very arduous. There are even some poor households in prosperous or relatively prosperous areas. It is thus not easy to help these people shake off poverty and attain prosperity in poor areas or under unfavorable conditions. In order to achieve this, the party committees and governments at all levels must first include on their agenda the work of aiding the poor and helping families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen to attain prosperity. They

should include the work in their local economic and social development plans and receive great support and cooperation from all social sectors. At the same time, cadres and workers on the civil affairs front must ardently love and respect them. They should "take care of their aged parents as well as others, take care of their young children as well as others." If one's spirit does not reach this level, the "willing ox" spirit is out of the question.

The work of aiding the poor and families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen should be carried out simultaneously with reform of the rural economic structure and should take support for the reforms and invigoration of the economy as prerequisites. In observance of local conditions, we should make measures suit their needs, help them develop production, and actively assist them with capital, technology, and information. This innovative spirit of acting in a scientific way and down-to-earth manner is precisely the "willing ox" spirit of the new times.

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CSO: 4005/276

NONGMIN RIBAO ON STOPPING PRACTICE OF 'CHILD MARRIAGES'

HK091247 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 86 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Stop the Common Practice of 'Child Marriages'"]

[Excerpt] Recently our readers have been sending letters to inform us that child marriages still prevail in some rural areas. This is an evil practice and undesirable custom. It seriously devastates children's physical and mental health. Therefore, it is imperative to stop the common practice of child marriages!

There are two types of child marriages. The first is where parents of both sides arrange a marriage of their underage son and their underage daughter. The second is where parents force their underage daughter to "marry" an adult man. Both types of marriage are illegal. Serious cases of child marriages constitute criminal offenses.

Children are in a period of physical development and learning. They are the hope and future of our motherland. China's legal provisions clearly protect children's rights and interests and guarantee their right to education and personal safety. Children have been adversely affected by child marriages to a greater or lesser extent: some have suffered mental torment while others have suffered serious physical injury. Since the practice of child marriages affects the growth of the coming generation, the future of our motherland, and implementation of the law, how can we take a laissez-faire attitude toward it?

For this very reason, we admire the correct practices adopted by the Tongxinqiao village party branch, the Guangfu district public security police substation, and the township [name not given] government. We also admire and respect those sensible children, mentioned in the report as "the juvenile team resisting marriages," who displayed the commendable spirit of combating feudal ideas. We hope that those township and village cadres, who up to now still think that "child marriages are a folk custom that is inappropriate to curtail," will strengthen their understanding of the legal system, show solicitude for the children's physical and mental health, and conscientiously assume responsibility.

Of course, the practice of child marriages did originate from a feudal custom. As far as "marriage of underage boys and girls" is concerned, these are only "engagements" that parents can voluntarily break off. As for parents who have arranged marriages of their underage sons and daughters, we should put emphasis on explaining and publicizing the law, conducting education for them, and mobilizing them to voluntarily break off the "engagements." We must investigate and affix legal responsibility to those "wicked [niu 3662] women matchmakers" who specialize in doing people harm and in cheating people out of their money.

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CSO: 4005/276



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOUR NEW CHINESE CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONSECRATED

OW301105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Braving a biting wind, more than 1,000 catholics from across the country filed into the Xishiku Cathedral of the Saviour in the western district of Beijing early this morning to attend the grand consecration ceremony for four new bishops.

The new bishops consecrated today were Huang Ziyu of the Xiamen Diocese, Zhang Shizhi of the Mindong Diocese, Zhu Huayu of the Begbu Diocese, and Yu Renchen of the Hanzhong Diocese. All were elected by the local prelates and laity.

The consecration ceremony today was officiated by Bishop Zong Huaide, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association. In the solemn religious music, Bishop Zong gave the new bishops hand imposition and unction.

The new bishops vowed to stick to the principle of independence and self-government in handling the affairs of local catholic churches.

The catholic church in China began to elect and consecrate bishops in 1958. Most of the 48 bishops in 112 dioceses across the country were consecrated by Chinese catholic churches.

China has about 3.3 million catholics.

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CSO: 4005/060

JOURNALISM FORUM URGES GREATER FREEDOM

HK040817 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 4 Dec 86 p 5

["Special dispatch from Beijing": "China Must Have Freedom; Dictatorship Should Turn Into Governance"]

[Text] Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251], a famous journalist in mainland China, recently said that journalistic freedom is the demonstration of freedom of speech and freedom of the press in the field of journalism and it is completely in line with the Constitution. Some people, however, denounce it as a "pursuit of absolute freedom."

Hu Jiwei is former director of the CPC Central Committee organ RENMIN RIBAO. In recent years, he spared no effort to work for the formulation of a journalism law. On 12 November, he made a speech on journalistic freedom at a forum held at the office of the All-China Journalists' Association on the theme of "rule by law and freedom."

Hu Jiwei said: Now some people like to sing a different tune. When you mention economic results, they say that you are "merely interested in money"; when you call for opening up, they say that you "advocate all-round Westernization"; and when you stress a relaxed atmosphere, they ask whether we will also relax party discipline.

The forum was organized by the magazine FALU ZIXUN [LEGAL CONSULTING] and was chaired by Editor in Chief Zheng Xinyong and Director Yu Haocheng. A group of famous people with talent and insight were invited to the forum, and they gave voice to their innermost thoughts and feelings according to the spirit of freedom specified by the Constitution.

When Hu Jiwei mentioned some problems that affect journalistic freedom, economist Yu Gangyuan said that when some people are bending over backward to oppose so-called "absolute freedom," they in fact shoot an arrow without a target, because they do not agree with any freedom, even "relative freedom."

Former Deputy Director of the CPC Central Organization Department Li Rui (an old journalist in the Yanan years), said: When the CPC led the people to carry out the new democratic revolution, it put forth a sonorous slogan

of "striving for the people's democracy and freedom." However, freedom became a derogatory term some time later. People below 70 years of age all fear to mention this term.

Li Rui said: Dictatorship should not be regarded as merely class struggle. In fact, law should be superior to dictatorship, and dictatorship must be exercised according to law. Now, we must emphasize the necessity of bringing dictatorship into line with law; otherwise, our legal system will exist in name only. In my view, we should not fear that people recall things during the "Cultural Revolution" and during the "Great Leap Forward." That was part of the real experience we underwent. We can draw some useful lessons by recalling that experience.

Historian Li Shu said: Some newspaper articles proposed that the term "dictatorship" be changed into "governance." This proposal is worth considering.

Guo Daoyui, deputy director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, said: It is necessary to renew the traditional concepts of law by establishing the principles of civil sovereignty, civil rights, check and balance over power, remedy for erroneous judgments, convenience for the people, and open politics.

Zeng Yanxiu, former editor in chief of the People's Publishing House, and Su Shaozhi, director of the Marxism-Leninism Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also made speeches at the forum, calling for repudiating Soviet scholar Weixinsiji's [4850 6580 2448 1015] theory on law, negating the viewpoint that "law is a tool of class struggle," affirming the principle of "presumption under the premise of innocence of the accused," which can prevent the repetition of the tragedy of lawlessness in the country.

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CSO: 4005/276

BEIJING REVIEW ON EVENING NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

OW062045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--China now has more than 30 evening papers with a combined circulation of seven million, according to the coming issue of the BEIJING REVIEW.

Last year, one in three Beijing families took an evening paper, and reading it has become as popular as watching TV and listening to the radio, the REVIEW says.

The evening newspapers' comments on social issues and criticism of bureaucracy have enhanced their prestige among the readers, the REVIEW says. Every day, people contact them to let them know the problems and difficulties they have encountered.

Some evening newspapers set up special telephones which are answered round-the-clock, the REVIEW says.

"It is important for us to make our papers more informative and interesting to gain more readers," said Li Fu, vice chairman of the Chinese Evening Paper Workers' Association. "That is why evening newspapers have built up their own special identities."

The BEIJING EVENING NEWS is good at reporting cultural activities and public figures of national stature. The YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS of Guangzhou is known for its comments on social problems.

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CSO: 4005/060

FIRST NATIONAL POETRY FESTIVAL HELD IN CHENGDU

OWO62057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Chengdu, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--China's ten best poets were announced at a poetry festival which opened in this capital of Sichuan Province today.

The China-Star Poetry Festival is the first of its kind in the country, and the best poets and their works were selected in a poll sponsored by STAR published in Chengdu city, which is one of China's 14 poetry publications.

Shu Ting, from Fujian Province, is regarded as the brightest woman poet representing a new trend in poetry, said Bai Hang, editor-in-chief of the STAR magazine. She is 34.

The ten poets, between 30 and 42 years old, have all been invited to attend the four-day festival, which includes poetry lectures and readings, and round-table discussions by the poets.

"Their works are popular among young people because these poets have followed the country's future and the people's destiny," Bai explained.

"Instead of following traditional models, their poems, with more allusion and symbolism make people think after reading," Bai said.

Bai described the present time as the best for the development of the Chinese poetry because poets are now free to express themselves.

STAR has published 134 issues since it started publication 30 years ago and has a circulation of more than 50,000, next to the Beijing-based POETRY magazine which has a circulation of 120,000.

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CSO: 4005/060

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU GUCHENG, OTHERS AT DRAMATISTS MEMORIAL

OW201710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--On the 370th anniversary of his death, Tang Xianzu, one of China's greatest dramatists, was called a world figure in the field of culture.

"Tang Xianzu belongs to people all over the world as well as the Chinese people. His 'Four Dreams' represent the peak of the oriental theatrical art, matched only by the West's William Shakespeare's Four Tragedies," said Cao Yu, a world-renowned dramatist and chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, at the opening ceremony of a week-long conference celebrating the life of Tang which opened here today.

The "Four Dreams" are titled the Purple Hairpin, the Peony Pavilion, the Dream of Nanke, and the Dream of Handan.

In his works, Tang pursues individual freedom while castigating the wicked forces of feudalism. His progressive outlook, national characteristics and originality transcend the ages and China's borders, said Yin Ruocheng, a famous actor and vice-minister of culture.

In the 1920's, Tang's dramas were translated into Japanese, German, French, English, and Russian.

Tang lived in an era when the merchant class began to germinate in China which forced great changes in ideology. At that time feudalism, which suppressed human nature, was being attacked. This climate of change helped breed Tang's sense of individualism.

In his "Four Dreams," he reflected widespread hatred among people for the longstanding autocratic oppression of China's feudal society, sowing the seeds of the ultimate demise of the irrational social system.

Tang left a large collection of poems and rhyming essays, along with the "Four Dreams."

Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended today's opening ceremony, together with Zhao Puchu and Qian Changzhao, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

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CSO: 4000/48

CPC OFFICIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

OW110534 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Communist Party and Government will go astray in making decisions without the timely supply of necessary information from the social sciences," a party official was quoted as saying by QUANGMING DAILY,

At a recent meeting in Beijing, Zhu Houze, head of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee, said, "It is also impossible to develop social science research itself without the expansion of the information network in this field," "The goal of a high-level civilization will also be hard to attain and social progress be hindered," he added,

The party official urged leaders at different levels to actively support and promote the accumulation of social science information. He said that those engaged in the work should improve their own professional skills and overcome various difficulties.

A national information center for social sciences will be launched soon, according to the paper.

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CSO: 4005/060

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SUN YAT-SEN RELATIVES MET--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairwoman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, met Dr Sun Yat-sen's relatives Nora Sun and her mother Rose Lan here today. Kang Keqing praised Dr Sun Yat-sen's incomparable achievements in the Chinese revolution and Soong Ching Ling's great contributions in preserving peace in China and the world and in advancing children's cause. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 11 Nov 86] /9599

RALLIES REMEMBER SUN YAT-SEN--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Mass rallies were held today in Guangzhou and Nanjing, the capitals of Guangdong and Jiangsu Provinces, respectively, to commemorate the 120th anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's birth. Speaking at the Guangzhou rally, attended by 5,000 people, Governor Ye Xuanping called on the local people to follow the example of Dr Sun Yat-sen in their endeavor to modernize China and carry forward his patriotism and revolutionary spirit. The Nanjing rally was attended by 2,000 people. Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, called for redoubled efforts by all the Chinese to reunify their country in accordance with Sun's teachings. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 11 Nov 86] /9599

RENMIN RIBAO OFFICE REOPENING--At a press conference held at the Nanjing Jinling Hotel on the afternoon of 26 November (Lu Chaoqi), deputy editor in chief of RENMIN RIBAO, declared the reestablishment of the newspaper's correspondents station in Jiangsu. Comrade (Lu Chaoqi) also briefed the conference on RENMIN RIBAO's reforms in news reporting, as well as the distinctive characteristics of the domestic edition and overseas edition of RENMIN RIBAO, SHICHANG BAO [MARKET JOURNAL], and FENGCI YU YOUMO [SATIRE AND HUMOR]. Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jiangsu, extended her congratulations and spoke to the meeting. Responsible persons of the Nanjing City CPC Committee and city government and the provincial departments concerned, as well as responsible comrades of provincial and city journalism units and central journalism units, were also present. (Lin Gang), director of the correspondents department of the RENMIN RIBAO, presided at the press conference. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 86 OW] /6091



DENG LIQUN ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM--The 6-day symposium on Zhou Libo concluded in Changsha on 21 November. This national symposium, sponsored by local authorities, attracted over 100 Chinese and foreign specialists, scholars, and writers. The central topic of the symposium was to study Comrade Zhou Libo's road in literary creation and appraise the achievements of Zhou Libo's works focusing on the relationship between writers, the times, and people. This symposium was jointly sponsored by 14 units including the Hunan Provincial Social Sciences Academy. Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended the closing ceremony and spoke. Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zheng and (Zhou Jianming), a relative of Comrade Zhou Libo, attended the closing ceremony. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 86 HK] /6091

RADIO PROGRAM AWARDS--Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--For the first time, the China Radio Play Research Society presented awards to top radio programs. Today, 20 programs selected from over 200 produced since 1983 and recommended by 53 broadcasting stations all over the country were awarded the newly established "dan-gui cup." Of these programs, the "story in a mellow shed," a five-part series produced by the Henan People's Broadcasting Station received the highest rating. The story, originally written by a famous Chinese writer, Li Zhun, is about those individuals who took the lead in becoming rich, but were not well understood by the society when the rural reform began. Most of the other programs are about urban reform, the treatment of intellectuals, and the soldiers on the battlefields of Yunnan. There are also stories recounting the nontraditional lifestyles of lonely elderly people who choose to remarry. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 9 Dec 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4005/060

NAMelist OF GUANGZHOU CITY CPC COMMITTEE LEADERS

HK250714 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 25 Dec 86 p 1

[Report: "Namelist of Guangzhou City CPC Committee Released"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has approved the namelist of leaders of the fifth Guangzhou City CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee for the city party committee, and the city CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

First, the Guangzhou City CPC Committee

Secretary: Xie Fei [6200 7236]

Deputy secretaries: Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], Zhang Hanqing [1728 3352 7230]

Members of the Standing Committee: Xie Fei, Zhu Senlin, Zhang Hanqing, Song Shuzhong [1345 1859 1813], Yang Ziyuan [2799 6327 0337], Huang Weining [7806 0251 1337], Wu Mengzhao [6762 1125 0340], Li Shanpei [2621 0810 1014], Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496], Huang Dechu [7806 1795 0443], Zeng Qingshen [2582 1987 3947]

Second, the city advisory committee

Director: Xiao Ming [5618 7686]

Deputy director: Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478]

Third, the city Discipline Inspection Committee

Secretary: Zeng Qingshen [2582 1987 3947]

Deputy secretaries: Wang Qingxi [3769 3237], Li Fuzhen [2621 4395 4394], He Liuduan [0149 3177 4551].

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CSO: 4005/302

## GUANGXI PLA CIRCULAR ISSUED ON UNHEALTHY TRENDS AT NEW YEAR

HK210439 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Excerpts] On 16 December, the Guangxi Military District issued a circular on the prevention of unhealthy trends around the 1987 New Year and Spring Festival, demanding that all its subordinate PLA units prevent unhealthy trends, including extravagance and waste and giving a dinner party or a gift.

The circular demands: All units must inherit and carry forward our army's glorious traditions of hard-working and plain-living, do everything according to the principle of diligence and thrift, and not indulge in extravagance and waste. All party members, cadres, and fighters, particularly leading cadres at and above the regimental level, must seriously study the regulations and directives of the Central Authorities and Military Commission on straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends, study the party constitution and principles, constantly enhance their concept of party spirit and their sense of organization and discipline, and persistently and conscientiously use party regulations and laws to guide their ideology and to standardize their deeds so as to step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular stresses: While holding forum, the parties, and all kinds of get-togethers around the festivals, all subordinate units of the military district must strictly observe the relevant regulations. Leading cadres and organs are not allowed to accept gifts given by their subordinate units and to receive red packs. They must strictly abide by financial and economic discipline, be strictly prohibited from spending much money at the end of the year, and not be allowed to spend public funds to indiscriminately purchase articles which are not related to their work. The purchase of special commodities must be examined and approved by leaders. They are not allowed to privately share public funds and public goods among themselves and to issue all kinds of bonuses and living allowances which exceed the quotas.

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CSO: 4005/302

## TIBETAN STUDENTS EDUCATED IN OTHER PROVINCES

OW150900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lhasa, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Tibet has since last year sent 2,500 young people to study in middle schools in 16 other provinces and municipalities, a local official told XINHUA today.

These students, between 12 and 15 years old, are studying in special classes set up in the middle schools and they enjoy free tuition, room and board, as well as 4 yuan of pocket money every month.

In 1984, central authorities decided other provinces should help Tibet in education, and 32 million yuan (about 9 million U.S. dollars) has been allocated to improve teaching facilities and build new houses for Tibetan pupils.

Tibet now has 3 colleges, more than 50 middle schools and 2,000 primary schools. But, they cannot meet the local demands in education, and their teaching facilities and standards do not match other provinces, the official said.

The Tibetan students stay in middle school for 4 years, and after graduation most will go to technical school or special institutes. The rest will enter senior middle school and then college.

The state is making plans for three middle schools in Beijing, Chengdu, in southwest China's Sichuan Province, and Lanzhou, northwest China's Gansu Province, for Tibetan primary school graduates, according to the local official.

Other provinces will accept 1,300 Tibetan pupils every year for the coming 20 years. Then, the region will have a large population of educated people and technical personnel, the official said.

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CSO: 4000/48

## LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN SPEAKS AT VETERAN-CADRE WORK MEETING

SK230656 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] At the recent meeting sponsored by the provincial party committee on the work concerning veteran cadres, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech during which he criticized the bad habit of "letting the tea get cold after the departure of guests" and urged the entire party and society to show concern for veteran comrades.

In his speech he stated: The leading personnel of majority units throughout the province have attached importance to work concerning veteran cadres. However, there are actually leading personnel in some units who have not paid attention to and have not supported work in this regard, and consider work concerning veteran cadres and the work of providing better living conditions for veteran cadres a burden. These units often have the habit of "letting the tea get cold after the departure of guests," which is quite incorrect and should be condemned.

In his speech he stated: As for staff members of new leading bodies, success in conducting work concerning veteran cadres represents the foundation and guarantee of successfully fulfilling their current tasks. Only by doing a good job to conduct work concerning veteran cadres can we make our cause prosperous. This is a big event in conformity with the people's will. A good job must be done in grasping the work in a down-to-earth manner and realistically providing suitable living conditions both materially and spiritually for veteran comrades.

In his speech, Comrade Quan Shuren also referred to the concrete demands set forth for work concerning veteran cadres.

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CSO: 4005/301

## LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN ATTENDS VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS' AWARDS

SK200333 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpts] On the evening of 19 December, the provincial People's Government held a commendation rally in honor of the women's volleyball team, owned by the province-run Shenyang machinery plant, which won the championship in the 1986 national A-class tournament.

Li Xiaosheng, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, presided over the rally. Attending the commendation rally were Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Le Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of the province; Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress; Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial party committee; Xie Huangtian, Tang Hongguang, and Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress; and Lin Sheng, vice governor of the province.

Lin Sheng, vice governor of the province, addressed the rally. (Yue Jinku), coach of the women's volleyball team, and (Jiang Ying), member of the team, delivered reports on relaying the experience gained in winning the championship.

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CSO: 4005/301

## LIAONING: QUAN SHUREN ATTENDS STEEL COMPANY PARTY CONGRESS

SK240357 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] The CPC Committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company opened its third party congress on 23 December. It has been 25 years since the convocation of the second company party congress.

Attending the congress were Quan Shuren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Li Ming, member of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary of the leading party members' group under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and vice minister of metallurgical industry; (Zhou Chuanjian), chief engineer of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry; and Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial Organization Department.

Sending congratulatory messages to the congress were Wang Heshou, second secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline and Inspection; Li Dongye, adviser to the Central Financial and Economic Leading Group; and Yuan Zhen, former secretary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Party Committee, former manager of the company, and chairman of the Anhui Provincial Advisory Commission.

The congress will last for 3 days and will hear and discuss the work report given by the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Party Committee, will work out future plans and work tasks, and will elect the third party committee of the company and the company's discipline inspection commission.

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CSO: 4005/301

## LIAONING CONGRESS SESSION DISCUSSES COURT WORK

SK240209 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 7 December, the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held its 2d plenary session which was presided over by Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting participants heard a report by Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, on the preparations for the implementation of the "PRC's general principles of civil code"; a report by Hu Qicheng, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, on the investigation and handling of law violations and criminal offenses related to state functionaries; and a report by Xu Sheng, director of the provincial Public Security Department, on social public security work.

That afternoon, the committee members held group discussions. During the discussions, they put forward some opinions and suggestions on building the province's legal system, and called on the relevant departments to exert efforts to improve the working conditions for the grassroots people's courts and the local police stations so as to meet the needs of building the socialist legal system. They said: The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee called for developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system and the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee also stressed this problem. However, the problem of neglecting the building of the legal system has not been solved in our guiding ideology. Strengthening the building of the legal system is just a lip service. Actually, many difficulties and problems of the grassroots people's courts and local police stations have remained unresolved for a long time. They reflected that the office conditions, operational funds, and organizational set-ups of the grassroots judicial organs are incompatible with the current demands of strengthening the legal system. Of the province's 500 grassroots people's courts, more than 300 are operating without an office. Some of them share an office with another unit while others rent a room from a guesthouse and use it as an office. Some grassroots people's courts just have one desk, one chair, and one person in charge of the work. They do not have papers for



official use and office operational funds. Some others just hang a signboard on a tree and open a court session to try a case under the tree. The grassroots people's courts have to handle 60 percent of the civil disputes and economic cases. Their present working conditions are incompatible with the tasks they have to shoulder. Some county and district people's courts and procuratorates are short of funds, making them unable to handle cases.

The committee members said: To strengthen the legal system, we must have a contingent and the relevant conditions. Otherwise, it would be only empty talk. The resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee states that the building of the spiritual civilization should be "mainly centered on construction." The building of democracy and the legal system is also one of the important components of the spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should also implement this idea. The province, and all cities, counties, and townships should properly arrange for the investment in the building of the legal system, improve the working conditions, and solve the practical problems of the grassroots people's courts, the public security units, and local police stations. We should stress the legal system in deeds and not in words. Some committee members said that at present, some localities have continued to build large hotels and high-class guesthouses, although they already have many. In the renovation of guesthouses, some localities have invited designers from Hong Kong to do the fittings, imported equipment from abroad, and furnished the guesthouses luxuriously. Some county guesthouses have changed their old furniture into modern ones and installed air-conditioners. Can they save some of these expenses and use them for building the legal system? Since last May, the problems of lavish dining and wining have been very serious in some localities. They have spent much money. If they had saved money from their dining and wining funds, they would have been able to build a court. The situation in which the people are willing to invest in plants and are unwilling to spend money on judicial and educational undertakings must be changed.

The committee members maintained that the building of the legal system has great social benefits and it can promote the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. They proposed that governments at all levels should change their concepts and give top priority to strengthening the building of the legal system. The people's congresses at all levels in the localities should also inspect and supervise the departments concerned to solve problems in this field.

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CSO: 4005/301

## LIAONING CONGRESS MEETING SETS DEMANDS FOR PUBLIC SECURITY

SK240753 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 8 December, the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held joint discussions on reports given by the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the provincial public security departments. Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the joint forum.

During the joint forum, participating members voiced their opinions on the reports. They stated that the public security and judicial organs throughout the province had done a great deal of work in punishing criminals in line with the law, safeguarding social peace, protecting the legal rights and interests of citizens, promoting the drive to conduct reforms and to enforce the policy of opening to the outside world, building the economy, and accelerating the pace of building a socialist spiritual civilization. They have also scored marked achievements in this regard. Comrades on the public security and judicial fronts have worked at the forefront of safeguarding the program of building the four modernizations, made marked contributions to the program, and have been trusted and praised by the masses. They held that they should fully acknowledge their achievements. Meanwhile, participating members also put forward their opinions and proposals on improving work undertaken by the public security departments, the people's procuratorates, and the people's courts, and on further enhancing the socialist democracy and legal systems.

During the forum, some members stated: After enforcing the general principles of the civil code in 1987, the people's courts should anticipate facing a large number of cases on disputes concerning civil affairs and economic contracts. Otherwise, the general principles of the civil code will not be successfully enforced. Under such a new situation, the public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs should renew their concept in work, change their ideas of paying attention to criminal cases and looking down upon civil cases, and enhance the administration of justice in dealing with civil cases and economic crimes.

During the forum, some members stated: The public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs should assume the heavy tasks of enforcing the law and safeguarding the legal systems. The people have shown great concern for building the contingent of personnel in these organs. Therefore, it is very important for these organs to upgrade the political and professional quality of public security cadres and policemen and to enhance their self-improvement.

During the forum, some members stated: Procuratorial organs should uphold the principle of refraining from trying a case at will and especially from arresting the criminals. The public security organs have also created problems by illegally trying cases and exceeding the detention dates of criminals.

During the forum, some members stated: The reports given to the public security department, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the provincial Higher People's Court have all revealed their intention to accept supervision by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. To accelerate the pace of building democracy and legal systems and to better fulfill important tasks imposed by the people, the judicial organs should not only accept supervision by the People's Congress Standing Committees, but also that conducted by the people. Particularly during the situation in which the legal system is not perfect, it is more necessary for these organs to consciously accept supervision by the people to reduce the number of mistakes in their work and to safeguard the sanctity of the law.

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## LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DECISION ON ELECTIONS

SK240702 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Decision of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on elections of deputies to the next county and township people's congresses adopted at its 23d meeting on 10 December]

[Text] According to a decision of the NPC Standing Committee that elections of deputies to the next people's congresses at the county and township levels should be completed by the end of 1987, our province's elections of deputies to the next people's congresses at the county and township levels, in general, should be completed in the first half of 1987. Elections of deputies to the next people's congresses from the small number of newly established counties and districts (county-level cities, and autonomous counties of minority nationalities) may be postponed and completed in the second half of 1987.

Success in the elections has very important significance in further developing the socialist democracy, arousing the people's enthusiasm for acting as masters of the state and administering the state, strengthening grassroots organs of political power, perfecting the election system and the people's congress system, and facilitating the socialist modernization drive. To ensure that the elections are carried out strictly according to the "electoral law," "the organic law of local people's congresses and governments," and the "detailed regulations for implementing the electoral law," it has been decided that an election work guidance group be established under the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress. A general office will be established under the guidance group to guide the routine work related to the elections of the province.

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## LIAONING MAKES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1987

SK200325 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 December, Gao Zi, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a speech at the plenary session of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, during which he pointed out: In 1987 the discipline inspection departments throughout the province will further conduct their work by focusing on the drive to conduct reform and should strive to build themselves into the main force of accelerating the pace of conducting reform.

During his speech, Comrade Gao Zi stated: Since early in 1986, our province has scored marked achievements in correcting malpractices by investigating and dealing with major and serious cases, dealing blows to economic crimes, conducting education on party spirit, consolidating discipline, and improving party style. Its achievements have powerfully supported, safeguarded, and promoted the drive to conduct reform, and have accelerated the development of economic construction and work in various fields.

He pointed out: In 1987 we first of all should overcome the trend in which we have dealt with the cases only in line with their content and without paying attention to the drive to conduct reform. We should urge the personnel in charge of discipline inspection work to learn theories concerning the commodity economy and to foster the concept of a commodity economy so as to better serve the drive to conduct reforms. In addition, we will make a new breakthrough in 1987 in correcting malpractices that crop up in various industries and trades. It is particularly important for us to deal firmly with the serious problems of disturbing the investigation and halting the cases, committing liberalism by paying no attention to party spirit and principles politically, pleading for mercy for one's relatives, shielding one's shortcomings or faults, and covering up evil deeds, as long as they have exposed.

In his speech, Gao Zi stressed that strengthening education on party spirit represents a way to effect a permanent cure in the work of improving party style. We should publicize in a big way the typical deeds that emerge in improving party style and concentrate on conducting ideological work and improving systems so as to build a good party style.

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## LIAONING PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL REFORM MEETING ENDS

SK220321 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] The 5-day provincial meeting on educational reform of primary and middle schools ended in Shenyang on 20 December.

Attendees of the meeting called on all educational workers throughout the province to renew four concepts: First, they should renew the close-type educational concept during the course of receiving and discussing education, and change the method of looking at elementary education from just an educational point of view, the idea that running primary and middle schools well is designed only to improve the quality of the universities, and the guiding principle of schools from being solely for the purpose of having a higher school serve local economic construction, and also give consideration to transferring new students to higher level schools.

Second, they should change the unitary and one-sided concept of fostering competent personnel, the idea of emphasizing only the training of high-ranking personnel at the expense of training middle- and elementary-level personnel and other working personnel, and the method of adopting a unitary mode to train students. They should teach students according to their aptitude, develop their interest and hobbies, and help them display their strong points so that they can make full use of their areas of expertise.

Third, they should change the one-sided educational concept of only paying attention to school scores. A school, good or bad, should not be judged by its rate of entrance into higher schools or the examination scores of its graduates, but by the rate of adaptability of its students after graduation and the rate of its students becoming competent personnel.

Fourth, they should renew the concept of improving quality by adding the burden to schools, and change the method of improving teaching quality by adopting the tactic of wearing students out with study day and night, and exert efforts to reduce the students' burden and improve their quality.

Quan Shuren, Li Changchun, Shen Xianhui, Zhang Zhiyuan, Lin Sheng, and other leading comrades attended the meeting on the afternoon of 20 December.

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JILIN UNIVERSITY DISMISSES GRADUATE STUDENTS

OW220851 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 17 Dec 86

[By reporter Chen Meifeng]

[Text] Changchun, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Bulletins on the dismissal of three graduate students and the expulsion of another have been posted on various school buildings at Jilin University recently. The education management system of letting all graduate students pass has been discontinued.

Of the three who were dismissed, two failed in one required freshman subject. The dean's office meeting of the graduate school decided to dismiss them and return them to undergraduate classes. The other one failed to abide by student discipline, missed 82 class hours and 4 tests, and defied teachers' repeated criticism and admonitions. The graduate school dismissed him and returned him to his sponsoring organization.

The fourth student was expelled from school because of bad moral character. The school considered his mistakes too serious to justify continued schooling.

A responsible person of the graduate school of Jilin University said: Graduate students are a reserve of highly specialized personnel for our four modernizations. The school and its various departments evaluate the graduate students overall with respect to their moral character, intelligence, and physical conditions according to the training plan. Those who fail to meet the criteria will be dropped. Since 1985, the school has dropped five master's degree candidates and one doctor's degree candidate.

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## BRIEFS

JILIN WELCOMES SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE--On 23 December, the provincial Cultural Department held a tea party to welcome the provincial song and dance ensemble which returned to the province after concluding its performance in Canada. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government, including Gao Di, Gao Dezhan, and Wang Zhongyu, and Gu Changchun, acting director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, cordially received all comrades of the ensemble. They encouraged the province's literary and art workers to adhere to the orientation of serving the people, produce high quality artistic works, and exert unremitting efforts to the four modernizations and the building of the two civilizations. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Dec 86] /8309

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHAO ZIYANG, LI PENG INSPECT VIETNAM BORDER AREA

OW232200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Article by reporter Zhang Zhilin]

[Text] Nanning, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Li Peng inspected and reviewed the border defense units in Guangxi on 22 November. Zhao Ziyang and his retinue also climbed up Faka Shan to call on the commanders and fighters who are safeguarding the frontier from the forward position day and night and to extend warm greetings to them.

As the autumn's clear skies and crisp air prevailed over the motherland's southern frontier, Zhao Ziyang and his retinue arrived at the border defense units' barracks at noon on 22 November. After inspecting the forward position, Zhao Ziyang and his retinue attended a briefing in the conference room to hear the commanders' reports about the Faka Shan defense works as well as to inquire about the border defense units' war preparedness and everyday life. Zhao Ziyang praised the commanders and fighters for their revolutionary heroism and optimism when he learned that they had grown flowers, fruit trees, and vegetables on the land scorched by war.

Premier Zhao nodded in approval when the commanders and fighters told him that thanks to the kind concern of the people of the motherland and the local government, they have electric lights in tunnels and refrigerators in messhalls and can watch Central Television Station programs.

On their way back from Faka Shan, Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng made a special side trip to the cemetery of martyrs in the counterattack in self-defense, and presented bouquets of flowers there.

At about 1500, Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng reviewed the border defense units at the station of the "Faka Shan Heroic Battalion." After the military review, Zhao Ziyang made an important speech to the commanders and fighters. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, he first extended warm regards to the commanders and fighters who are stationed in and safeguarding the motherland's southern border, as well as heartfelt respects to them and their family members. Paying high tribute to the commanders and fighters for withstanding severe

tests on questions concerning hardship versus comfort and life versus death, Zhao Ziyang said:

Your revolutionary heroism and noble character in defying hardship, fatigue, and death to defend the motherland's frontier day and night have greatly inspired the people through the country in building material and spiritual civilization. The people of the motherland support you, have great esteem for you, and thank you!

Sternly condemning the Vietnamese authorities' erroneous policy of aggression against Cambodia and opposition to China, Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Vietnam's difficulties at home and abroad, its isolation in the world, and its domestic economic plight are the inevitable result of its stubborn policy of aggression against Cambodia and opposition to China. The Vietnamese authorities recently uttered some high-sounding words for peace, but in fact they do not intend to abandon their basic policy of aggression against Cambodia and opposition to China. This policy has led Vietnam to an impasse. If the Vietnamese authorities do not change their policy, they will never find a way out. The only way for Vietnam to extricate itself from the predicament is to pull its troops out of Cambodia and stop opposition to China. By doing so, Cambodia can have peace and become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country, and the Cambodian people can enjoy a free and happy life, while Vietnam itself can heal its wounds of war, develop its economy, raise its people's living standards, and improve its image in the world. At the same time, Sino-Vietnamese relations will be improved fundamentally, and the hot spot of war in Southeast Asia will be removed, thereby ensuring peace and stability in this region. Therefore, it is of benefit to everyone for the Vietnamese authorities to abandon their policy of aggression against Cambodia and opposition to China. We urge the Vietnamese authorities to soberly assess the situation, respect the Vietnamese people's aspiration, conform with the historical trend, and bring to an end the erroneous policy of aggression against Cambodia and opposition to China as quickly as possible.

Zhao Ziyang said: The Chinese People's counterattack in self-defense and firm support of the Cambodian people's resistance against foreign aggression are aimed at awakening the Vietnamese authorities and making them abandon their erroneous policy at an early date. Fundamentally speaking, what the Chinese people have done in this regard also coincides with the Vietnamese people's aspiration to get rid of the disaster of war and is in line with the national interests of Vietnam. Therefore, the commanders and fighters who are safeguarding China's southern frontier are fighting not only for the security of the motherland, but also for justice and peace. As long as Vietnam continues its anti-China activities and aggression against Cambodia, we will not change our policy, and our commanders and fighters will not lower their vigilance.

Commander of the Guangzhou Military Region You Taizhong and party, government, and army leaders of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region accompanied Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng on their inspection of the border defense units.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HONG XUEZHI ADDRESSES ARMY LOGISTICS MEETING

OW220303 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] At a meeting on all-army logistics work today, Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, pointed out that in doing army logistics work, we must take into consideration the overall situation in national construction, curtail military expenditures, and lighten the state burden by meeting the requirements in army building according to our capabilities. In doing logistics work this year, the army has kept pace with the strategic changes in army building and ensured normal military supplies while repeatedly curtailing military expenses and vigorously implementing the army's reduction-in-force and reorganization program. The various major units of the army have made strenuous efforts to expand resources and decrease expenditures. The army has transferred more than 500 million yuan from its extrabudgetary income from production and other resources to help basic-level military units solve their actual problems. According to incomplete statistics, the army has produced over 480 million kilograms of grain, over 50 million kilograms of meat, 750 million kilograms of vegetables, and more than 18 million kilograms of cooking oil this year.

In his speech, Hong Xuezhi emphatically pointed out: Only by vigorously developing China's economy can we lay a sound material foundation for strengthening our national defense. In tackling problems, we must keep the entire situation in mind and do things according to our capabilities. We must not supply whatever is requested only to be able to say that we endorse the mass viewpoint. We must conscientiously strive to achieve our goal of subordinating the part to the whole, and our immediate interests to our long-term interests.

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CSO: 4005/297

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CIVIL AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS PUT TO CIVILIAN USE

OW130906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--China has seen good economic and social benefit by adapting underground civil air defense projects for civilian use, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported.

"By setting up shops, hotels, hospitals and factories 100 million yuan (27 million U.S. dollars) has been earned in profits and taxes and 60,000 jobs created," the paper said.

In the past 3 decades China constructed numerous underground civil air defense projects throughout the country because of the fear of an inevitable war. The paper said, "In nearly 200 cities, funds used for civil air defense projects built only as preparations for war were poorly planned."

"Currently China is less concerned about the threat of world war and is concentrating on its economic construction," the report added.

All cities in the country began to turn air defense projects into department stores, hotels, hospitals, factories and other facilities in 1980, and the projects have paid off, the paper said.

Wuhan, capital city of Hubei Province in central China, has turned underground civil air defense projects into more than 60 shops and hotels, 135 meeting rooms, operating rooms, laboratories and recreational centers, grossing 120 million yuan (32.4 million U.S. dollars) last year, and showing profits of 16 million yuan (4.3 million U.S. dollars).

"Making the best of former defense facilities has made the old defense projects more profitable and eased the burden on the state," the paper said.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

URBAN PLANNING TO INCORPORATE CIVIL AIR DEFENSE

HK020607 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1353 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Report: "China To Incorporate Civil Air Defense in Overall Urban Planning"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Xiamen, 1 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--"Only when we incorporate civil air defense in overall urban planning and incorporate it in our peacetime construction can we give full play to the effects of combat readiness, social benefits, and economic results." This statement was made by Zhou Ganzhi, vice minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, at today's opening ceremony of the national forum on the work of incorporating civil air defense in urban planning.

This forum was approved by the State Council and Central Military Commission and was jointly held by the National Civil Air Defense Commission and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection. Over 230 officials from the military and government departments, including PLA General Staff Deputy Chief Xu Huizi, attended the forum.

Zhou Ganzhi said: "The Central Secretariat has clearly stated: 'We should incorporate civil air defense in urban construction, incorporate it in the defense works of cities, and incorporate it in peacetime construction.' Over the years, by acting in connection with this principle, China has made remarkable achievements in urban construction and the work of civil air defense readiness."

China's civil air defense works are done for the sake of guarding against enemy aggression and under the guiding principle of "digging deep air-raid shelters, storing up large amounts of grain, and seeking no hegemony."

It is learned that at present, 23.9 percent of civil air defense works across China are utilized. In last year alone, those that were turned into hotels, shops, cultural centers, hospitals, factories, and farms yielded total output value and turnover of about 1 billion yuan. They also delivered 130 million yuan of taxes and profit delivery, thereby giving play to both social benefits and economic results.

The 4-day forum will also discuss the formulation of measures for incorporating civil air defense in urban construction.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE UPGRADES MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

OW180144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--China's armed forces have improved their maintenance of military equipment in the past few years, according to a conference held here by the People's Liberation Army.

"Thanks to the application of scientific methods of maintaining military machines and vehicles, the Air Force, which pioneered a reform in maintenance, has saved a maintenance expenditure of 200 million yuan in the past three years," a conference spokesman told XINHUA today.

China's armed forces have long practiced a maintenance program in which military equipment including fighters and tanks are taken apart after use or storing for a time, whether there is a problem or not, he said.

Time has proved there are more problems than benefits in this method, the spokesman said,

In 1979, the Air Force took steps to update its maintenance plans by introducing foreign advanced science and technology to the field. The armored corps and missile units followed suit, he said,

Now, most of the sophisticated military equipment is examined by machines rather than by hand, he said.

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CSO: 4000/062

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT COMPLETES REORGANIZATION

HK270245 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] The Hubei Military District has completed its streamlining and reorganization. All organs and units have started work in accordance with the new setup and subordinate relationships, within the time limit set by the upper levels.

Since October 1985, following the orders of the upper levels, the provincial military district has smoothly carried out the streamlining and reorganization of all its organs, units, hospitals, storehouses, and other buildings. The people's armed forces departments of 84 county, city, and district people's armed forces departments have been transferred to local authorities, and the organization and reorganization of 12 city district people's armed forces departments has been completed. A number of units have been abolished, amalgamated, altered, or downgraded. Proper arrangements have been made for surplus personnel.

The organ personnel in the reorganized military district organs and units are more keen-witted and capable than previously, their work style and discipline have been strengthened, and their work efficiency is markedly better. In order to put into effect the new setup as quickly as possible, they have adopted various measures to harmonize work relationships and instituted a responsibility system for targets to be reached. All work tasks have been completed very well. A recent exercise by the reserve units was commended by leaders of Guangzhou Military Region. The military district has also been praised for its logistics and supply work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SECOND ARTILLERY CORPS' ACHIEVEMENTS COMMENDED

OW060041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 3 Jan 87

[By correspondent Guon Qingsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 3 January (XINHUA)--While meeting the 500 delegates to the Third Representatives' Meeting of the CPC [as received] Second Artillery Corps today, the leading cadres of the Central Military Commission praised this force's achievements and encouraged them to make new contributions to the modernization of national defense.

The Second Artillery Corps was organized on 1 July 1966. After 20 years' hard work, it has become a fully-equipped arm of the services, as well as an important part of China's national defense forces.

While meeting the delegates, Permanent Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission Yang Shangkun pointed out: The Second Artillery Corps has scored many work achievements. The Central Military Commission is satisfied with the corps' work. He encouraged those comrades to earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the just-concluded enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, and do an even better job during the new year.

Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission, said: The main indicator of the Second Artillery Corps' achievements in construction is that it has become capable of carrying out its combat mission. He hoped that the Second Artillery Corps hereafter would make efforts in its research on the organizational system and viability, making them compatible with the development of the corps as a highly technical force, thus gaining new innovative achievements.

Deputy Secretaries-General of the Central Military Commission Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Hong Xuezhi, and leading cadres of the PLA's General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, General Logistics Department and the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission took part in the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/298



LIAOWANG ON DEFENSE, ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK301439 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 51, 22 Dec 86  
pp 13-14

[Article by Du Yuejin (2629 6460 6651): "Exploring the Road to the Simultaneous Development of National Defense Construction and National Economic Construction"]

[Text] How do we bring national defense construction into line with the great system of overall national construction? How should we look upon national economics? These were questions discussed at the recent "Symposium on the Strategy for National Defense Economic Development" held by the preparatory group of the Institution of National Defense Economics in Beijing, and some ideas on these questions have been put forth.

Beginning Research in National Defense Economics

A very important task of national defense economics is to explore, from the angle of national defense, a series of economic problems such as the relationship between national defense and national strength, the position of national defense economy in the overall national economy, and the demands and impact of national defense on the national economy.

The study of these questions began immediately after the end of World War I. Before and after World War II, scholars of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Japan continued to write many books on economy and war, trying to discover the wartime movement and functions of economic mechanism. After the war, Soviet scholar (Rakovsky), U.S. scholars (Hitch) and (McKeen), and Japanese scholar (Hiroshi Ishi) published in succession their works entitled "Strategy and Economy," "National Defense Economics of the Nuclear Era," and "Japanese National Defense Economics." Laying particular emphasis on the impact of economy on the scale of war, military science, and army establishment, or the role of national defense in economic development, they carried out penetrating discussion on various economic factors relating to national defense. Facts show that the question of national defense economy has been studied seriously in various countries for a long time, and the theories of national defense economy have formed an independent scientific system.

China began to systematically study national defense economy only recently. This reflects the tortuous road China has followed over the past more than 30 years in the study of the mutual relationship between national defense construction and national economic construction. In 1952, the Munitions Committee under the Central Military Commission decided that munitions enterprises must implement the principle of "combining military supplies with civilian supplies." Thus, military industrial enterprises began to produce products for civil use while producing military supplies, and civil industrial enterprises also began to produce some military supplies at the same time. In the period of the First and Second 5-year Plans, on the basis of fulfilling military production tasks, the military industrial enterprises greatly developed their production of civilian supplies. The output values for civilian supplies of some military industrial departments even made up over 50 percent of their total output values. However, in the early 1960's, based on a serious appraisal of the international situation, the national defense scientific research and production departments put forth a policy of "three concepts" (the concept of national defense, the concept of war, and the concept of serving the Army) and "two priorities" (priority to military supplies and priority to quality). Under the guidance of this policy, a series of most advanced weapons, such as atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, and nuclear submarines armed with guided missiles, and some modern conventional weapons were successively produced, but the production of civilian supplies by military industrial departments was regarded as "not engaging in proper work" and was discontinued. This resulted in a unitary military supplies structure and a closed system of national defense scientific research and production. Moreover, as a result of "third line" construction, the scope of the defense industry was quickly expanded and there was a surplus of production capacity in this industry. Beginning in the late 1970's and the early 1980's, based on a new appraisal of the world situation, China readjusted its overall arrangements and has been following a path of taking economic construction as primary. Thus, the strategy of national defense has also been changed from "being ready for early war, big war, and nuclear war" to peace-time construction. A series of new questions has been raised under this new situation and with this new strategy: How can we make national defense construction serve the overall construction of our country in peacetime? How do we implement the policy of "linking production of military supplies with that of civilian supplies, linking peacetime with wartime, giving priority to military supplies, and making the production of civilian supplies support the production of military supplies" in national defense scientific research and production? What should we do to effectively enhance our national defense in the face of the challenge of the new technological revolution in the world while not affecting the normal development of the national economy?

It was against this great historical background that China's research in national defense economics was started. In recent years, a number of young and middle-aged military officers and research personnel from the PLA's leading organs, military academies and schools, and scientific research institutes have spontaneously gathered together to carry out research in national defense economics with local research departments.

At the beginning of last year, they held the first symposium on national defense economics to discuss questions concerning the objects of study, contents, and range of study of national defense economics, as well as the questions of whether military industrial products are products and how to carry out research in this field in the future. This activity was enthusiastically supported by Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Qian Xuesen, Yu Guangyuan, and other high-ranking military officers and well-known scholars. At the end of November this year, they held another meeting to exchange their achievements in this research obtained in the past year. At the meeting, they put forth many new ideas which are closely related to the practice of national defense construction at present.

#### From "Consumptive National Defense" to "Productive National Defense"

It was no more than 21 years from the end of World War I to the outbreak of World War II. After World War II, there appeared a situation of "unceasing small wars but no big wars" in the world. This relatively peaceful situation, which has lasted 40 years, is a result of the continuous growth of the international forces for peace. It is a kind of peace amid an arms race, and a kind of peace under the "balance of terror" in the tense confrontation between the two superpowers. Therefore, in order to protect national security, all countries have to maintain certain armed forces and carry out national defense construction with necessary manpower and material and financial resources. If this effort is regarded as a negative factor, then is it possible to change it into a positive one? On this question, some young and middle-aged officers have some original views. They hold that China's national defense expenditure can generally be divided into two parts: one for the production of weapons and ammunition and for military training, which brings national security and stability and produces a beneficial result that cannot be measured in financial terms; and the other for scientific research and capital construction (including investment in transport, communications, and telecommunications facilities for military use), which, apart from the role played by the first part, can directly bring about economic gain if it is used appropriately. This gain can even be greater than the total investment we have made in building up national defense. Thus, the change from "consumptive national defense" into "productive national defense" can be realized.

How about the feasibility of building up "productive national defense"? Practice has already given us an answer.

Over the past few years, especially since the CPC promulgated the "Decision on Reform of Scientific and Technological Structure," China's national defense industry has quickened the pace of transferring military industrial technologies to civilian enterprises. In 1983, more than 400 technologies were transferred to civilian enterprises. Then the number jumped to more than 8,000 in 1984 and more than 20,000 in 1985, with a turnover of more than 1 billion yuan. Judging from the ordinary situation of technological trade, that is, the ratio between the turnover of technological commodities and the economic returns achieved after technologies are turned into real productive forces, which is generally about 1:7 to 1:10, the technologies

transferred from military industry to civilian industry last year can bring about an economic return of 7 to 10 billion yuan, accounting for 37 to 52 percent of the national defense expenses of the same period, or 350 to 500 percent of the expenses for national defense scientific research. A gain is thus realized in the expenses for national defense scientific research, which is a part of national defense expenses as a whole. However, judging from the number of technologies transferred, they form only a small part of the technological achievements of national defense scientific research and production; and judging from the items of technology transferred, most of them are ordinary technologies in military industry. A large quantity of advanced technological achievements are still locked safely in storage by the Army. The "gap" between the national defense economic field and the civilian economic field in respect to technology shows that merely judged from the technological angle, building "productive national defense" is by no means a story from the Arabian Nights, but has a realistic basis.

#### National Defense Construction Must Be Changed from Being Closed to Being Open to Both Military and Civilian Uses

Based on the idea of building up "productive national defense," China's military and academic circles have also put forth another pattern of construction in light of China's realities, which is characterized by being open to both military and civilian uses.

For a long time in the past, since an independent and complete system was overemphasized in China's national defense construction and secrecy was inappropriately stressed, although rapid development was achieved in both national defense research and production, a gigantic and closed system was established in this field, which had very few connections with society and civilian departments. As a result, the following situation appeared: While one side had insufficient productive forces, the other side had a surplus of productive forces; while one side did not have enough basic facilities, the other had many left unused; while one side lacked scientific research personnel and had to import technology and equipment from abroad due to a poor technological level, the other had large numbers of such personnel and technological achievements that had not been brought into full play.

Turning closed-type national defense construction into an open type so that national defense construction and national economic construction can promote each other and be developed simultaneously is a measure to overcome the above-mentioned irrational situation. Many scholars also hold that although it is of great significance for military industrial enterprises to support the production and construction of civilian enterprises with their surplus productive forces and to transfer their technologies to the latter, it is still not enough. It is still necessary to create an overall plan for both national defense construction and national economic construction from the higher plane of strategic development for the whole country. Thus, they propose to strengthen the relationship between

national defense construction and civilian production in the fields of information, materials supply, and intellectual resources, so that there can be a beneficial exchange between the two.

--Exchange of information. National defense construction and national economic construction need to exchange information in various aspects, including working out and implementing plans for their respective developments so as to make overall plans and take all factors into consideration and so as to achieve better economic results with comparatively small investment.

--Exchange of materials. On the premise that the growth of national defense strength is not affected, the national defense system should actively support the economic construction of the state with its existing materials. Fees collected for using military facilities can also be used for building up national defense.

--Exchange of intellectual resources. There are large numbers of intellectuals in the national defense system. It is necessary to give full play to their roles in national economic construction. On the other hand, scientific research personnel and teachers in local departments and schools must also "support the Army with their knowledge" so that the cultural quality of the Army can be raised.

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CSO: 4005/297

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### LIAOWANG EXAMINES CHINESE NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS

HK290623 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 51, 22 Dec 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Huang Caihong (7806 1752 5725): "New Chinese Naval Developments"]

[Text] The Chinese Navy made new progress in its modernization during 1986, and it is now generally armed with missiles and electronic, automatic equipment.

#### Warship Equipment Is Continuously Renewed

Recently, when talking about naval developments Liu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese Navy, said that the number of various major naval warships is nearly 11 times as many as that in the 1950's, and the quality of the weapons has also been markedly improved. The warships are now equipped with satellite navigation systems, and other modern navigational aids have been adopted. In the past, the main body of naval vessels was composed of small gun and torpedo boats; now the main body is composed of destroyers, frigates, missile boats, and submarines equipped with missile systems designed and made by China. These naval ships have also attained a high level of electronic control and automation.

It is learned from the naval department concerned that in 1986, the Chinese Navy was equipped with new modern naval vessels:

--The first airtight missile frigate has been successfully built and tested. This ship adopts quite a lot of new Chinese research achievements, and is equipped with new electronic and weapon systems. It is a sign of the navy's advances toward the goal of modernization.

--The first training warship has been launched. This modern training ship was built for the purpose of training outstanding naval commanders. Its displacement is 5,000 tons. It can sail 10,000 nautical miles without replenishing fuel and fresh water. In this ship, there are modern training and practice cabins, comfortable living quarters, and perfect medical facilities.

--The first deep-water rescue submersible has been successfully tested. This rescue submersible has broken the domestic underwater depth record for a manned submarine, and has provided a new deep-water lifesaving means of military and economic value. It reaches or approaches the world's advanced level in power control and depth control aspects, as well as in some properties of its equipment.

--The first naval hospital ship has passed technical appraisal, and the first high-quality research ship has also been put into service by the navy.

Not long ago, a large-scale naval war game was held in Jiaozhou Bay, and many new North Sea Fleet warships participated in the maneuvers.

#### New Leap Forward of the "Heroic Sea Eagle"

On the morning of 30 August this year, a seaplane landing area in Huanghai Bay was calm and tranquil and the weather was fine. State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived with high interest to watch the flying performance of China's first generation of seaplanes.

Before the performance began, Premier Zhao Ziyang gladly boarded the planes to view the pilot and navigation cabins and inquired in detail about the properties and development process of the planes. These silver "sea eagles" were designed and produced by China, and all of their spare parts were also made in China. The successful development of such planes filled equipment. They can now greatly strengthen the combat capacity of naval air units.

When Gu Ming, the seaplane brigade commander and an outstanding pilot, finished his flying performance and climbed down from the plane, Premier Zhao Ziyang greeted him by holding his hands, saying: "Well done! well done!" Gu Ming told Premier Zhao: "I felt better piloting the new seaplane than previously when piloting imported seaplanes." Now, his seaplane brigade has been equipped with a large number of new China-built seaplanes.

According to naval air unit sources, Chinese Navy air units have been equipped with a variety of planes, including torpedo planes, fighters, attack planes, reconnaissance planes, transport planes, patrol planes, seaplanes, and helicopters. At present, efforts are being made to develop sophisticated long-range bombers with a strong attack capacity, antisubmarine aircraft, and special planes for sea transport, rescue, and air refueling. This will narrow the technological gap between Chinese naval air units and those of advanced countries. Today, air units are an important sea combat force in the Chinese Navy.

#### Enhancing Combined Operations Capacity

The continuing modernization of equipment and technology in the Chinese Navy has enhanced the ability of various naval units to carry out combined operations, take rapid actions, ensure logistics, and survive in sea battles, so as to become a sea armed force of considerable size and with both defensive and offensive abilities in three-dimensional combat.

Last summer, a mixed Chinese Navy fleet composed of various kinds of ships cruised in the west Pacific region and carried out a large-scale three-dimensional war game throughout its passage of thousands of nautical miles. The scenes were magnificent.

A large-scale modern combat landing maneuver was also carried out on an island in the South China Sea. Powerful amphibious tanks and armored vehicles dashed

to the beaches; new-type missiles flew at the "enemy's fortresses" with red flames on their tails; airborne troops rapidly penetrated the "enemy's rear areas." When covering the military exercises, this reporter was told that this naval land force was founded 6 years ago to carry out landing and anti-landing operations, and it has not matured into a new armed forces branch with a modern combines combat capability.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### GOVERNMENT HELPS ARMY CADRES TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN JOBS

OW170500 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0641 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Report by correspondent Lu Wenqi]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--According to a plan devised at the national conference on helping military cadres find civilian jobs, various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government essentially completed, by the end of November, their work of helping army cadres transfer to civilian jobs. At present, 87.7 percent of the military cadres who received notice of new jobs have reported for duty.

In working to help army cadres transfer to civilian jobs, various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government proceeded from local needs in economic construction and mobilized the army cadres in a planned manner to work in newly established and expanded units, economically developing areas, and key construction districts. Some 5,600 army cadres in Hubei Province were assigned to work in key construction districts and newly developing areas, accounting for 60 percent of the total number of cadres who needed to be transferred to civilian work in the province. A total of 1,095 army cadres were assigned to work in "old revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, frontier areas and poverty-stricken areas," accounting for 11 percent of the total number of cadres who needed to be transferred to civilian work. A total of 648 army cadres were assigned to work in the four economic development zones in Guangdong Province. In the past, very few military cadres were willing to work in Sichuan's Garze, Aba, and Liangshan autonomous prefectures. More than 100 cadres were assigned to work there this year. In the city of Baoji in Shaanxi, 50 cadres were selected to work in hilly Liuyou and Taibai counties.

In an effort to help strengthen army building, various localities have made proper arrangements to take good care of those army cadres who rendered outstanding services and who worked hard in frontier areas and coastal islands over a protracted period. According to statistics compiled in 17 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, more than 4,600 such cadres were given preferential treatment. Sichuan Province assigned jobs to 47 army cadres who won second class merit citations or higher honors basically according to their own wishes.

Various localities also adopted measures to help find work or schools for the family members of the army transferees.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

FIRST OPERATIONAL HOVERCRAFT--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the first low-flying hovercraft designed and produced by China has been put into operation in Heilongjiang. It can not only traverse rivers and sandy beaches, but can also carry out transport tasks during dry seasons and periods of drifting ice. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Dec 86] /9604

NAVY HELPS CIVILIAN PROJECTS--Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--The Navy of Chinese People's Liberation Army has helped open coastal cities with 500 construction projects this year, including shipping cargo and building ports and expanding airfields, a Navy officer says here today. According to the officer, the Navy's sea survey units have made 1,700 marine surveys, drawn 2,400 sea charts and provided more than 130 types of data for ocean-going navigation, fishing and breeding and submarine engineering. The air units of the PLO North China Sea Fleet has offered its Liuting military airport to Qingdao, one of China's 14 open coastal cities in Shandong Province, and helped expand it to accommodate tourists and visitors. This year saw the East China Sea Fleet send more than 100 naval boats to help build a dozen major projects in Ningbo, an open coastal city in Zhejiang Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 21 Dec 86 OW] /9274

BIISS TO EXPAND FOREIGN CONTACTS--Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, chairman of the Beijing Institute of International Strategic Studies (BIISS), said here today that his institute would expand its ties with strategic research institutes of foreign countries and have more academic exchanges with them next year. Speaking at the institute's annual meeting this morning, Wu said that in 1985 the BIISS sponsored a symposium on world peace and disarmament and carried out international strategic research. "We held 70 academic meetings on international and regional situations in the past year," he said. "We also played host to over 300 foreign visitors while sending delegations abroad." Over 100 senior advisors, researchers and council members of the institute attended the annual meeting. The BIISS was founded in 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 29 Dec 86 OW] /9274

HUNAN DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES--By the end of November, the province had basically finished the work of assigning jobs and positions to some 8,900 demobilized army cadres that it accepted this year. The number of demobilized army cadres that the province accepted this year increased over previous years and the quality of the demobilized army cadres was relatively good. To successfully fulfill the task of settling the demobilized army cadres, high and lower levels in the province have cooperated well and made concerted efforts. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 86 HK] /9599

NEW MINE USED ON YUNNAN BORDER--A signals company of a certain regiment on the Laoshan front line has developed two types of "sentry post alarms." These quickly took on an important role in the counterattack in self-defense. After installing these alarms, 80 attempted incursions by the SRV army were all defeated. Also developed was a directional bounding mine formed from a directional mine, a stick of TNT, parachute, pressure plate, and mine fuse. When the enemy steps on the fuse, the mine is fired into the air and explodes. It greatly increases the threat of directional mines used in forested mountain terrain. [Excerpts] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 86 p 2]

KAIFENG RESERVE DIVISION--A reserve division in Kaifeng, Henan, focused on difficult problems which had appeared in the troops' work, and solved them one at a time by mobilizing the masses to study the problems. For example, the equipment for cadres taking up positions in the division organizations was originally widely dispersed, presenting many problems to the organization's leaders. This was solved through mass study. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 10, 9 Oct 86 p 19]

PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES COLLEGE STUDENTS--In mid-July, more than 100 students in the people's armed forces system graduated from the Nanjing Army Command College [lujun zhihui xueyuan 7120 6511 2172 2264 1331 7108], making it the first time that the people's armed forces system has had its own college students. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 10, 9 Oct 86 p 19]

GROUP ARMY FIGHTS YUNNAN FIRES--More than 10,000 soldiers and officers of a certain group army stationed in Yunnan fought the fires which ravaged Anning and Yuxi in 1986. On 28 March, group army political commissar Xun Youming [5424 0645 2494] received a call for help from government leaders in Kunming, the other group army leaders having left headquarters to go to the units. He quickly established a fire fighting command. An entire regiment which had received a 2d class collective merit citation in Laoshan operations volunteered to take part, led by regiment commander Zhao Zhongqi [6392 0022 1142]. [Summary] [Chengdu XI'NAN MINBING in Chinese No 8, 10 Aug 86 p 20]

NANJING COLLEGE STUDENTS IN MILITARY TRAINING--On the morning of 15 September, more than 50 military trucks carried 1,300 freshmen of the Nanjing Engineering College to the barracks of the Nanjing MR's "Linfen Brigade." They are to begin 40 days of military training. This is the first time in Jiangsu that troops have taken direct responsibility for training a large group of college students. This college is the first organization to station students at military barracks. The students' training grades will be entered into their files. All leaders of the "Linfen Brigade" are very interested in training college students and made thorough preparations. In accordance with regulations, each student was given a uniform and bedding. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 86 p 1]

AERIAL MAPPING INSTRUMENT--The HJ-3 rectifier produced by the Wuxi Surveying Instrument Factory has recently been exported to Pakistan. This highly precise instrument makes use of microcomputers, and is able to correct the inclination and elevation of aerial photographic maps. In the past, this type of instrument was totally dependent on imports. The Wuxi Surveying Instrument Factory carried out successful tests in 1983 and received an honorable mention

for its achievement from the National Economics Committee. [Excerpts]  
[Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 86 p 1]

**YUNNAN SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS**--The Yunnan Provincial Electronic Industries Research Institute and PLA Factory 7321 have produced a 6-meter slab-type satellite television receiving antenna system. They have taken on the task of setting up almost 40 stations within the province. The 6-meter slab antenna is currently an important part of China's satellite ground stations. Of the more than 20 stations in operation in the west, south, and northeast of Yunnan, the longest in operation has accumulated 1,300 hours without a failure. This item received great attention from Shaanxi, Sichuan, and Guizhou organizations at a provincial technical exchange meeting on ground station antenna design held at the beginning of November. [Excerpts]  
[Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 86 p 1]

**LEADERS AT AIR FORCE EXERCISE**--The Air Force exercise held at an airbase in northern China on 28 October employed various types of simulators. Attending the exercise were Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Li Desheng, and other leading comrades. [Excerpts] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 86 p 1]

**GUANGDONG CONSCRIPTION**--As of 23 October, over one million youths in Guangdong Province had registered for participation in the military. Of these, 150,000 outstanding youths of suitable age were selected. Ninety percent of the suitable age youths in Shenzhen and Zhuhai requested military service. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 29 Oct 86 p 1]

**RESETTLING HEBEI MILITARY RETIREES**--In reforming this year's work of shifting cadres to the civilian sector, Baoding Prefecture successfully settled 1,300 cadres while simultaneously taking into consideration the problems of housing, schooling for children, and employment for family members. Following the suitable placement of 2,763 military retirees in 1985, Handan City has already this year shifted 1,267 soldiers to civilian positions for which they are qualified. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 86 p 1]

**RESETTLING JIANGSU CADRES**--There are relatively many military units stationed in Jiangsu, and of the Nanjing MR cadres leaving or retiring from service, almost one-third are to be located in Jiangsu. Since last year, the province has set up 60 retirement centers (or benefit stations), and of the 1,900 letters of notification sent out to retirees, has already completed the resettlement procedures for 1,100 people. Each center has set up a party branch to organize education for the cadres and to plan social and cultural activities. [Excerpt] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 86 p 1]

**SICHUAN RETIREES AIDED BY LOCALE**--The nearly 15,000 cadres accepted by Sichuan Province this year for transfer to the civilian sector have all been successfully assigned work. As of 31 October, the entire province finished notifying the military units of their reporting to work. In this, the second year of streamlining and reorganization, Sichuan received almost 50 percent more transferring cadres than last year. Under the conditions of Sichuan having an excess of cadres, leading groups being rather complete, and living accommodations scarce, the mutual efforts of the locales and units solved the problems of relocating the cadres, finding work for their family members, and providing living quarters, this work proceeding faster and better than last year. The Organizational Department of the provincial CPC committee unified

province-wide efforts to relocate division-level cadres. Regiment-level and professional technical cadres, and those who received 2d class merit citations or above, fought in combat, or were stationed for long periods on the border or on islands, were looked after as best as possible. The provincial government allocated 7.5 million yuan this year to assist transferring cadres in building homes. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 86 p 1]

MILITARY AIRCRAFT EXPORTS--China's supersonic F-7M fighter and A-5 attack plane have already been exported to more than 10 countries. (from XINXI RIBAO) [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 86 p 1]

PLA HOSPITAL FAMILY PLANNING WORK--PLA Hospital 58 has performed 32,000 sterilization operations for the local populace without errors or accidents. It has been honored by the local government as an advanced unit in family planning. [Excerpt] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 86 p 3]

NEW PERSONNEL CARRIERS PRODUCED--China has recently produced several different types of 6-wheeled APC's, including a prototype APC with a turret which holds 2 men (the commander and the gunner). It has a 25-mm gun and an 8.62-mm machine gun mounted on a swivel. This APC, which accommodates 11 men with all their gear, including the commander and the gunner, weighs 15 tons. The APC engine is diesel-powered with a drive train, and its maximum speed is 85 kmh, while its maximum range is 600 km. The second type of APC differs from the prototype in that the calibre of its machinegun is 12.7 mm and it can carry 11 men with all their gear, in addition to the commander and the gunner [as published]. The ambulance APC holds 4 stretchers and 3 other people. Also included is another APC with a 73-mm gun and a 7.62-mm machine gun on a swivel, in addition to a Red Arrow antitank rocket which resembles a Russian Sagger. This APC weighs 14.2 tons. [Text] [Amman AL-AQSA in Arabic Nov 86 p 60]

AIR FORCE METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEM--Beijing, 12 December (XINHUA)--The satellite office of the Air Force Meteorological Center has successfully developed a digital-type automatic receiving and recording system for meteorological satellite signals. The system has the function of automatically searching and tracking satellite signals and reproducing satellite cloud charts. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 12 Dec 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/298

ZHU DE'S EXEMPLARY DEEDS LAUDED

OW061003 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] During the 10-year Civil War period, Commander-in-Chief Zhu [De] set a number of examples of pitting the few against the many. In the War of Resistance Against Japan, he led the 8th Route Army to penetrate deep into the enemy's rear area in northern China, fighting numerous battles against the Japanese and puppet troops and annihilating as many as some 100,000 enemy officers and men. During the Liberation War period, he personally commanded fighting at the northern China frontline. Under his direction, victories were scored in the annihilation campaign at (Qingfengdian) and the fortification-storming war to liberate Shijiazhuang. In particular, he played a significant role in the three major campaigns; namely the Liaoxi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai, and Beiping-Tianjin campaigns. After the founding of the People's Republic, he did a lot of work aimed at building up a modern, regular army and turning China into a great socialist country.

When Comrade Zhu De was the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, once he said the following in a talk about China's foreign policy: From the time I participated in the 1911 Revolution up to the present, I have gained a profound experience: It is the Soviet Union that has constantly and sincerely supported the Chinese revolution. If we want to establish normal relations with countries like the United States and Japan, [words indistinct]. But once there is a conflict of interests with them, they will immediately show their true nature.

For more than half a century, Comrade Zhu De worked for China's revolutionary cause. His great contributions are known to every commander and fighter of the Liberation Army. Comrade Zhu De's great courage, resourcefulness, and heroic mettle, his lofty character of openheartedness, unselfishness, and dauntlessness, as well as his unassuming, sincere, and modest style are examples that each and every commander and fighter of our army should follow.

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WEN WEI PO ON TAIWAN'S HSU HSIN-LIANG

HK041000 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3, 4 Dec 86

["Special Feature" by Chin Yao-ju (6855 1031 1172): "A Look at the Affair of Hsu Hsin-liang Breaking Down the Door"]

[3 Dec 86 p 2]

[Text] The so-called Taiwanese "Dissident" Hsu Hsin-liang and his party, escorted by their "American friends," including former U.S. Attorney-General Mr Clark, left the United States for Taiwan. This made Taiwan's KMT authorities very nervous, ready to repel them at the door. But the pro-Hsu Hsin-liang faction in Taiwan were ready to give them a warm welcome. Thus, on 1 December, the day of Hsu Hsin-liang and Clark's arrival, both sides sent their men to the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, the consequences would have been unimaginable after the fight between the two sides both inside and outside the airport, and something unexpected might have happened in Taiwan's situation. Fortunately, after being informed by the KMT authorities, Cathay Pacific in Tokyo acted in strict accordance with the regulations of the airline and refused to allow Hsu Hsin-liang and his company on board the flight for the reason that they had not got the necessary entry visas or official permits. Thus, Hsu Hsin-liang and Clark were unable to arrive at the airport. However, this incident had already caused a disturbance lasting nearly 10 hours. Then more than 10 of Hsu's supporters changed their flight to Hong Kong, and Hsu declared that he would get to Taiwan again.

Therefore, these days, all Chinese people both at home and abroad who care about stability and people's livelihood in Taiwan have been showing great concern regarding and closely following the progress of this affair and the situation in Taiwan.

Why should a matter as small as Hsu Hsin-liang breaking down the door be taken so seriously, and who on earth is Hsu Hsin-liang?

According to material published by the HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO [HONG KONG TIMES], Hsu, 45, was born in Taiwan Province and joined the KMT at the age of 20. He was "very active and was highly regarded, once taking the post of secretary general of the first group of the central headquarters. The KMT has done much to help advance his career, first sending him to study in England on a Sun



Yat-sen scholarship and then nominating him for membership of the provincial assembly. With the coordination of the organization, he was smoothly elected an assemblyman." There is one thing I should point out here: "The first group" is in charge of the organization work of the KMT Central Committee, which is work concerning the KMT members. From the fact that Hsu was appointed to the post of secretary general, we can see that he was one of the core members of the KMT.

Hsu suddenly became a "dissident" in 1977. In the election campaign for mayors and county magistrates of that year, Hsu was not nominated by the KMT. But regardless of this, he entered the election contest and was elected magistrate of Taoyuan County. The KMT deemed what he had done to be a "violation of discipline" and expelled him from the party. Thus, considering himself the head of an opposition faction, Hsu began a new career. In 1979, after the arrest of Yu Teng-fa, head of a so-called "black faction" in Kaohsiung county, Hsu joined a protest demonstration in his capacity as county magistrate. For this, the KMT suspended him from duty. After that, Hsu and his family moved to the United States. At the end of that year, Hsu became one of the sponsors of the "Declaration of the United Front for the Independence of Taiwan." According to the HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO, "after that he became an advocator of Taiwan independence." The KMT pronounced him guilty of betraying his country and ordered his arrest.

Recently, a "Democratic Progressive Party" was established in Taiwan. Soon after that, Hsu announced the establishment of the "Democratic Progressive Party Overseas" in the United States and made himself chairman of the party. He also decided to come back to Taiwan to take part in leadership work of the "Democratic Progressive Party" and to compete with the KMT for more seats in the national assembly.

But why did he dare to come back to Taiwan, since he is a "criminal committing treason," who is on the wanted list? When he was not allowed to board the plane in Tokyo, he changed to a flight from Manila and got to Chiang Kai-shek Airport under another name. After he was refused a second time, he still declared that he would try again. Who on earth is backing him? It is very clear that he is backed by his "American friends," including Clark. He has such "American friends" in both the Republican and the Democratic parties. In the United States, they are called the "pro-Taiwan faction." Under this name, people generally think that they support the KMT or support Chiang. The KMT in Taiwan also think so. As a matter of fact, this is only a beautiful misunderstanding. They do not really support the KMT or Chiang. What they support is Taiwan, the beautiful island. They want to make Taiwan their own island and their method is to make Taiwan "independent" forever. Then Taiwan will follow their orders in the political, economic, and military fields. This is the real intention of the pro-Taiwan faction in the United States!



[Text] This time, former U.S. Attorney-General Clark, a well-known person in the pro-Taiwan faction, personally escorted Hsu Hsin-liang, advocator of Taiwan's independence, to Taiwan. Does this not show that the pro-Taiwan faction in the United States does not really support the KMT but actually supports the "Taiwan Independence" faction. Moreover, it intends to replace the former with the latter. This ill intent is already known to all.

While realizing that the matter is very serious, the KMT authorities are also much worried and very angry about this.

For this reason, the KMT this time adopted the method of resolutely keeping Hsu outside the door or, in its own language, "a suitable method to deal with the situation." Originally, there were two methods the KMT could select in dealing with this case. 1) Since Hsu is a "wanted criminal," he could be arrested upon arrival, and 2) Since he did not have an official entry permit, he should not be permitted to enter Taiwan. The first method might result in internal disorder in Taiwan, but by using the second method, the ball could be kicked back to their "American friends." Thus, after careful consideration, the KMT decided to adopt the second method. This was a stratagem to ensure success.

As to Clark and other "American friends," the KMT had no other choice but to flatly announce: All foreigners without Taiwan entry visas are not permitted to enter Taiwan; and the entry visas for unwelcome visitors are declared invalid. This was a head-on blow to the U.S. pro-Taiwan faction represented by Clark and others, making them only able to bemoan outside the door of Taiwan. Well done! All Chinese feel glad about it.

Now let us have a look at what Hsu Hsin-liang's followers did in Hong Kong after they ran into a stone wall at Taipei airport. They held a press conference, at which they put up a signboard and spread the idea of "Taiwan independence." They presumptuously declared that "it is necessary to regard China as a friend" and "to exchange mail, trade, and air and shipping services with China." Do not think that they really demanded the Taiwan authorities to exchange mail, trade, and air and shipping services with the mainland. They were saying all this on the premise that Taiwan is independent.

When talking about the exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services, both Beijing and Taipei, both the CPC and the KMT are taking a unified China as a prerequisite. This is a matter concerning only one China, concerning the members of the same family. No matter how much time it takes to reach this goal, China should be reunified peacefully in the future. However, Hsu Hsin-liang's followers were sticking to their stand of Taiwan independence when they talked about this question in Hong Kong. Their purpose was to confuse and poison people's minds. But surely, all the Chinese people on both sides of the straits will not readily believe and accept their viewpoints.

They said that on the question of "Taiwan independence" the CPC is adopting a "flexible" rather than an "absolute" attitude. This is but their wishful

thinking. They also said that they had had some contacts with mainland personages, trying to convince people that the CPC regards them as friends and is adopting a flexible attitude on the question of "Taiwan independence." This was a gross deception. People sent to various parts of the world by the mainland can certainly contact and talk with all kinds of people. All people from Taiwan, whatever their political views, can come to the mainland to visit their relatives and friends provided they have the necessary entry and exit documents. They can even visit personages in relevant departments. But all this has nothing to do with what attitude the mainland takes towards people holding different political views. As far as I remember, when talking about China's peaceful reunification the year before last, Deng Yingchao said: We pin our hope on the KMT authorities in Taiwan as well as on the Taiwan compatriots. She also said: Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. We resolutely oppose any proposition on the independence of Taiwan and will never allow such independence. As to personages from Taiwan who have ideas of "Taiwan Independence," if they want to talk with us, we will also receive them and educate them, advising them to give up this idea and support the peaceful reunification of the motherland. What Deng Yingchao said clearly shows that on the question of "Taiwan independence," there is no flexibility at all. If there is any, it is in the possibility of receiving and talking with them. But the purpose is still to educate them and persuade them to adhere to the principle of China's reunification.

Speaking at the meeting to mark Dr Sun Yat-sen's 120th birthday, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC standing committee, also answered this question. He said: "In recent years, some people with ulterior motives have always openly or covertly supported 'Taiwan Independence' and the activity of 'two Chinas,' or 'one China, one Taiwan.' They are bent on obstructing and undermining the peaceful reunification of China. We are paying close attention to this, no matter where it comes from." He also said: Taiwan is a part of the Chinese territory. We will never allow any foreign power to intervene in China's internal affairs.

Very sorry we are so harsh! Hsu Hsin-liang's followers can get nothing from their attempts to confuse and poison people's minds in Hong Kong and from all this we can see Hsu Hsin-liang purpose in trying to break down the door!

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CSO: 4005/236

RADIO COMMENTARY EXAMINES PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY

OW280049 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Taipei, 27 Nov (CNA)--The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taiwan entitled "The Popularity of President Chiang."

The election campaign now underway in the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan has uncovered an interesting political fact of life on Taiwan: ROC President Chiang Ching-kuo may be as "teflon coated" as his friend and counterpart in the United States, Ronald Reagan. Although he is not up for election this year, invariably the election spotlight is focused on his policies.

Try as they may, the opposition candidates cannot seem to crack President Chiang's reputation among the people. Indeed, it would seem that the attempts to make President Chiang's leadership an issue may backfire on opposition candidates who are too critical.

There are two reasons for this enduring political phenomenon on Taiwan. First, opposition candidates who criticize the president are faced with the Goliathan task of breaking the mold of thousands of years of Chinese tradition. Customarily, Chinese do not openly criticize their leaders if the nation is generally in good shape. This is a Confucian trait that has been inculcated in generation after generation of Chinese. It is still a force to be reckoned with, even in the modern Chinese society created on Taiwan.

But the second, and more obvious reason for President Chiang's invulnerable reputation regards his performance.

Imagine, for a moment, what it must be like to campaign against the policies of a president who has led the nation to become number one in the world in economic growth, not for 1 year but for the past 10 years. One opposition candidate admitted the difficulty recently, saying that he would rather climb Mount Everest barefoot than say anything bad about President Chiang.

Yet, many of the opposition candidates give it a try. And President Chiang has made it clear that he welcomes their constructive criticisms.

The big problem for the opposition is that the public does not buy the criticisms. The people know a good president when they see one. President Chiang has not only been just good, but outstanding in anybody's book.

His record speaks for itself. As premier between 1972 and 1978, Chiang pushed through the infrastructural projects which were badly needed to insure Taiwan's modernization in transportation and communications, not to mention energy supplies. His foresight has paid off as the island's economy was able to grow by leaps and bounds due to the presence of an adequate infrastructure.

As President since 1978, Chiang has guided the nation through its worst crises, and still come out on top. He is credited with having turned the disappointment of U.S. derecognition into a national rebirth of self-reliance. Those who predicted Taiwan's collapse received a shock: The island soon was better off than ever before.

In the past 7 years, President Chiang has guided the nation's thrust toward democracy while maintaining social and economic stability. 1986 has been a watershed year for political development as President Chiang is personally overseeing the implementation of party competition and lifting of security measures that have slowed down political progress. Abroad some people are saying President Chiang has outdone any world leader this year.

One can imagine, then, how difficult it must be to oppose such a leader's policies. The opposition candidates who try to beat the odds may achieve nothing less than electoral suicide. The ROC's teflon president will endure because what's underneath the teflon is just as remarkable, and just as hard to crack.

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CSO: 4005/054

COMMENTARY VIEWS DISSIDENT'S ENTRY ATTEMPT, EXILE

OW031423 Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Taipei, 3 Dec (CNA)--The following is a commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) in Taipei entitled "The Dilemma of a Lonely Dissident."

At the risk of giving undue publicity to the man, we can't help but report on yesterday's events concerning the case of Hsu Hsin-liang, the self-exiled oppositionist who is trying to return to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Last Sunday, Hsu attempted to fly to Taipei from Tokyo but was barred from boarding any airline. The airlines in Tokyo all said that they would not allow any one without a visa and proper travel documents to board their planes. So, Hsu was stuck in Tokyo that day.

Yesterday, after having sneaked out of Japan and flown to the Philippines, Hsu sneaked on board a Philippine airline flight to Taipei. The flight arrived at CKS International Airport at 10:34 in the morning. Security officials reported that a man totally without any travel documents or personal identification was discovered, and turned out to be Hsu. He was not allowed to deboard the aircraft, and was sent back to Manila at 1:05 in the afternoon.

When the plane landed in Manila he was whisked off by Philippine immigration and security officials who were angered by Hsu's successful fraudulent boarding of the plane in Manila.

To be sure, Hsu's case is a rather complicated tangle of legal and national security concerns. Legally speaking, he is on Taipei's "most wanted list" for his role in a violent demonstration which broke out in the southern city of Kaohsiung in 1979. Hsu was in the United States at the time, and was charged in absentia for his part in the planning of the event. Since then, Hsu has resided in the United States, where he has dug an even deeper hole for himself. Between 1980 and 1984 he advocated terrorism as a means to bring about political change on Taiwan. His advocacies are well-documented in the pages of his Chinese language paper in Los Angeles, THE FORMOSA WEEKLY. He has also denounced his native country.

In the last year or so, however, Hsu has changed his tune, claiming to be seeking peaceful methods to promote further democracy on Taiwan. He has said he merely wants to come back and support the newly formed party on the island.

His song of peace comes much too late, and few people believe it. In the first place, for his prior actions he has been listed as persona non grata.

The government of the Republic of China on Taiwan reserves the right to arrest Hsu, if he tries to gain entry again. For the time being, however, the government has decided that Hsu remains a risk to the national security and stability, specially during the campaign period leading to the election on 6 December. The authorities do not want Hsu to stir up trouble before the election. This explains why a "wanted" man was refused entry yesterday and turned back to where he came from.

For Hsu, life on the run is probably getting lonelier as the days go by. It may be impossible for him to climb out of the deep hole he has dug for himself through his unfortunate advocacy of terrorism.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS SUBMARINE DELIVERY--Delivery of the two submarines ordered by the ROC from the Netherlands will be made on schedule, a member of the Control Yuan reported yesterday. Speaking at a year-end general review meeting at the Control Yuan, Chou Cheh-yu said that building of the first submarine was completed last 13 October and it is now undergoing tests. The second is still under construction and will be ready for delivery to the ROC next year, he said. Chou added that the recently reported fire in the Dutch shipyard is not expected to cause any delay in the delivery of the submarines. In his report, Chou also talked about the training of military personnel in the ROC Army. He said that the military must improve the training of qualified personnel to handle some sophisticated weapons recently developed by the Chung Shan Science Institute. Chou lauded the excellent training of ROC marine corps as a model to be followed by other units. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Dec 86 p 8 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/058

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